DOCUMENT RESUME

ED 325 134 IR 053 331

AUTHOR Wardell, David
TITLE Education--An Annotated Bibliography of Current Issues, April-June, 1990.
PUB DATE 90
NOTE 146p.; For the January-March 1990 bibliography, see ED 322 914. Best copy available.
PUB TYPE Reference Materials - Bibliographies (131)

EDRS PRICE MF01/PC06 Plus Postage.
DESCRIPTORS Annotated Bibliographies; *Comparative Education; *Current Events; *Educational Practices; *Educational Trends; Elementary Secondary Education; Ethnic Groups; Foreign Countries; Higher Education; *International Studies; National Programs; Student Exchange Programs
IDENTIFIERS *Japan; United States; University of Pittsburgh PA

ABSTRACT

This annotated bibliography lists articles about education issues that were published in periodicals from April through June 1990. The vast majority of the articles are taken from the "Japan Times," "Daily Yomiuri," "Mainichi Daily," and "Asahi Evening." However, articles were also included from "USA Today," "Time," "Newsweek," "Asian Wall Street Journal," "Far Eastern Economic Review," and "International Herald Tribune." The entries are arranged in alphabetical sections by article title or author name. The majority focus on events, trends, and developments relating to social issues, educational programs, teaching approaches, schools, and students in Japan. Articles included about Canada and the United States, China, Great Britain, Germany, and other African, Asian, Central and South American, and European nations tend to deal with issues relating to Japan, Japanese students, ethnic populations in these countries, comparisons of educational systems and the nations' student achievement, and areas in these countries with high Japanese populations. Following the alphabetical entries are articles whose titles begin with numbers. A subject index is provided. (SD)

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EDUCATION - AN ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY OF CURRENT ISSUES
April - June, 1990

Prepared by David Wardell
University of Pittsburgh ELI, Japan Program
Tokyo, Japan

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

A.....1
B.....9
C.....15
D.....24
E.....28
F.....34
G.....42
H.....46
I.....51
J.....52
K.....56
L.....60
M.....62
N.....70
O.....76
P.....79
Q.....84
R.....85
S.....88
T.....101
U.....112
V.....115
W.....116
X.....119
Y.....119
Z.....121
NUMBERS.....121

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A

"A Country Ripe for Cocaine," Mainichi Daily, 4 May 1990, p. 12.

The Japanese representative to an international conference on drugs in London stated, "Compulsory education, which is very well organized in Japan, has been particularly effective in developing the will and the moral fiber to reject drugs. Japan has a strong moral prejudice against drugs through legislation which imposes severe penalties for traffickers." However, there does appear to be a growing drug market in Japan. Each year some 20,000 people are arrested in Japan for trafficking in or using drugs: police estimate the actual number of addicts at between 200,000 and 600,000.

"A Generation in Turmoil (1): Struggling with the System," Mainichi Daily, 16 May 1990, p. 12.

Increasing numbers of children refuse to go to elementary school and more than 100,000 teenagers drop out of senior high school in Japan every year. Even when students succeed in passing through the rigid examination system, they are often burdened with emotional problems. This article looks at two individuals scarred by social pressures--one a high school dropout who joined the bosozoku (motorcycle gang) and another who attended cram schools, passed the entrance examinations, and graduated from Tokyo University.

"A Generation in Turmoil (2): Conveyor Belt to Emotional Sterility," Mainichi Daily, 17 May 1990, p. 12.

A young Japanese woman shares entries from her diary showing the emptiness of her educational experiences in junior high school. At a later date she left Japan to study in Hawaii and New York. After returning to Japan, she chose not to return to her junior high school.

"A Generation in Turmoil (3): System Rejects the Weak," Mainichi Daily, 18 May 1990, p. 12.

This is the story of "Mayumi," one type of person left behind by the educational system. Because of a lack of guidance by her family and sensitivity by her teachers and classmates, Mayumi completed her mandatory education without achieving literacy. Now, as an adult, she attends a government sponsored public junior high school for housewives and dropouts at night.

"A Generation in Turmoil (4): Returning to the Basics," Mainichi Daily, 19 May 1990, p. 12.

New Life College is located on an island off the coast of Miyagi Prefecture. This school was established 12 years ago for students who could not fit into ordinary schools for some reason or other. Although the college is not approved by the government and does not count as an academic background, the four years of life on campus teach students some of the basic skills of living. Tuition runs about ¥1.5 million per year.

"A Generation in Turmoil (5): Rejection Changes Attitude," Mainichi Daily, 20 May 1990, p. 20.

"Ryuichi," the son of a prominent politician, lacked the social skills to succeed in the Japanese public schools. After refusing to attend high school, his father enrolled him in a prep school for the state university entrance examinations. This young man's ability to get along with others seems to have improved outside the mainstream education system.

"A Generation in Turmoil (6): Traveling Alone Cracks Shell," Mainichi Daily, 21 May 1990, p. 12.

This article is about "Hikaru," a student obsessed with playing baseball. His intense interest in sports led to academic failure, and Hikaru eventually dropped out of school.

"A Generation in Turmoil (7): Education and Mental Illness," Mainichi Daily, 23 May 1990, p. 12.

The cause of a Waseda University student's mental illness is blamed on the rigid rules governing the Japanese education system. The article states that this student was able to score high marks on examinations that asked objective questions, but unable to compose exam essays based on abstract topics.

"A Generation in Turmoil (8): Bar Hostessing Easier than School," Mainichi Daily, 24 May 1990, p. 12.

A young woman who grew up in a rural area which offered limited educational opportunities eventually dropped out of school and became a bar hostess.

"A Generation in Turmoil (9): Wired Entrepreneurial Energy," Mainichi Daily, 25 May 1990, p. 12.

"Takehiko" operates a financially successful school for students preparing to study abroad. The article suggests that this young man's creative drive stems from an unsettled childhood in which his family moved regularly preventing him from becoming absorbed into any one group.

"A Generation in Turmoil (10): Dropouts the Normal Ones," Mainichi Daily, 26 May 1990, p. 12.

A Japanese student who spent four months in Canada on an exchange program returned to his Japanese high school with a set of values different from those of his classmates, teachers and the school administrators. Although he was academically successful and was elected to the student council, this student dropped out and entered a special preparatory school to prepare for university entrance exams. After a year, this young man applied for a short-term study abroad program in Vancouver, Canada. He has returned to Japan once again and plans to take the university entrance exams this coming fall.

"A Generation in Turmoil (11): School of Human Relations," Mainichi Daily, 27 May 1990, p. 12.

This article tells the story of Kintaro, a Japanese student who dropped out of school because classes did not appear useful to him. After wandering for several years, he has returned to Tokyo where he acts as a big brother to many of the young people who hang out in Harajuku, a district well known for the rockers and punks.

"A Generation in Turmoil (12): Singer Declares Independence," Mainichi Daily, 28 May 1990, p. 12.

As a youngster Keiko spent time in Austria with her parents. She enjoyed that experience and did not want to return to Japan. During her first year in high school, Keiko studied in Boston as part of an exchange program. After returning to Japan, she felt alienated from others in her classes. Nevertheless, Keiko eventually graduated from the university with a degree in German, but she has rejected the idea of accepting a traditional Japanese company position. Instead, Keiko is now studying music and hopes to become a singer in a nightclub.

Abbot, J. (1990). "What's in a Word?: Kid Stuff," Daily Yomiuri, 31 May, p. 7.

Both infant and infantryman can be traced to the Latin adjective root infant- and infans which means "unable to speak. Babies and infantrymen have little to say about their fates.

Adamson, S.(1990). "USSR to Host Int'l Summer Youth Camp," Mainichi Daily, p. 20.

AFS International Exchanges, a non-profit international organization, currently operates among 52 countries to foster intercultural understanding in the world community. This summer 10 teenagers from Japan will join Soviet and American youth in a month-long camp in the U.S.S.R. The students will undergo an intensive introductory program in Russian conversation. Until recently AFS exchanges with the Soviet Union have been limited to teachers and journalists.

"Agencies Sued After Stays with U.S. Host Families Sour," Japan Times, 26 June 1990, p. 2.

Two students have filed suit against the E.F. Colleges Interstudy Far East Agency for arranging homestays with American families which caused them both mental and physical harm. A spokesman for the company says the students' complaints are inaccurate and reflect misunderstandings resulting from different cultural values.

Alexander, S. (1990). "Children and the Melting Pot," Asian Wall Street Journal, 18 June, p. 11.

"The Kids Bridge" at the Boston Children's Museum contains exhibits aimed at getting visitors talking and thinking about racial differences and reducing racism by having them see things from other kids' points of view. The museum will offer teacher training seminars this summer to study in detail the various ethnic groups living in Boston; about 30 teachers have signed up for this training. The museum is also developing a multicultural curriculum that can be used in Boston classrooms. The exhibit was prompted by a local government study that predicts 54% of Boston's population will consist of groups currently considered minorities by 1995. At present Boston has about a 38% minority population.

Almy, S. (1990). "Barefoot and Pregnant? Hell No," Daily Yomiuri, 20 June, p. 6.

Almy attacks Finance Minister Hashimoto for his comments linking a falling birth rate in Japan to higher education for women. She argues that it is economic hardships and lack of government support that have contributed to fewer babies being born. Education is, in fact, a means for women to achieve fulfillment as human beings and make significant contributions to their society.

"American High Schoolers' Achievement Still Declining," Japan Times, 5 May 1990, p. 6.

A report issued by the U.S. Department of Education shows that student achievement has fallen for the third straight year and that fewer students are graduating from high school. The national high school graduation rate declined from 71.7 percent in 1987 to 71.1 percent in 1988. The average American College Testing score declined from 18.8 in 1988 to 18.6 in 1989. The average Scholastic Aptitude Test score declined from 904 to 903.

"American Student Slips on Mt. Fuji," Daily Yomiuri, 25 June 1990, p. 2.

A sophomore student from the College of Eastern Utah was seriously injured after falling down a snowy path on Mt. Fuji.

"American Teen-agers Say Japan to be Number One," Mainichi Daily, 2 May 1990, p. 12.

A survey of 1,172 young Japanese and 1,619 American high school students asked: "What do you think society in your country will be like when you are 30?" Both groups agreed that Japan will be the most affluent, the most technically advanced, and the most educated country in the world in the near future.

"ANA Sought by Women College Grads," Japan Times, 6 June 1990, p. 3.

A survey of 5,703 women seniors at 106 four-year colleges which was conducted by a private research company shows that All Nippon Airways, Japan Airlines, Tokio Marine and Fire Insurance Co., Japan Travel Bureau, and IBM Japan are the five most popular companies.

Anderson, J. and D. Van Atta (1990a). "Low Achievers Not Aided by Military Service," Mainichi Daily, 21 April, p. 2.

No evidence exists which shows that skills gained during military training promote social success in the general society. In fact, in terms of employment status, income and education, people who never served in the military look better than those who did. Another heavily funded program for low-achievers, the Job Training Partnership Act, also has a poor track record. Success stories are hard to find despite the expense of $3 billion annually spent on JTPA programs for the poor and under-educated. This article concludes that the school system in early childhood is the only place to really help and that involves heavy participation by parents.

Anderson, J. and D. Van Atta (1990b). "Skinhead Cult Growing at Alarming Rate," Mainichi Daily, 28 April, p. 2.

A recent Anti-Defamation League study indicates that skinheads are successfully recruiting high school students, dropouts, and the generally disaffected. The fraternity of skinheads offers youth a missing identity and support. Originally skinheads were identified by their shaved heads, steel-toed boots, chains and tattoos. Now they frequently possess automatic weapons and have become engaged in assaults and murder. Skinheads are active in 31 states and boast a following of about 3,000.

Anderson, M. (1990a). "Students Struggle to Adapt to America," Japan Times, 26 June, p. 3.

"The Japanese Child Who Studies Overseas," a report published by the U.S.-Japan Educational Council following consultations with the Ministry of Education, the Japanese Overseas Educational Service, and the Education Faculty of Tokyo University as well as with primary and secondary school administrators in both the U.S. and Japan, states that children face difficulty adapting to a foreign education system and then further difficulty when they return to Japan. There were 20,777 Japanese children attending schools in the U.S. and Canada during 1989. Of the 4,187 students in the New York area, 3,757 were enrolled in public schools concentrated in a few locations in Westchester, New Jersey and Connecticut. These schools for the most part have strong ESL programs serving as an incentive for Japanese families to locate in these districts. However, as more and more Japanese students appear in these schools, linguistic assimilation into the English system has become difficult. Scarsdale high school has a student body that is 18% Japanese. The report urges both the Japanese government and companies to assume greater responsibility in overseas education.

Anderson, M. (1990b). "Students Face Problems Overseas," Daily Yomiuri, 28 June, p. 7.

This repeats the information in Anderson's article in the 26 June issue of The Japan Times cited above.

"Anti-Emperor System Civic Groups Receiving Threatening Phone Calls," Asahi Evening, 3 May 1990, p. 3.

Over the past several weeks, citizens' groups opposed to the emperor system have received a series of threatening and harassing telephone calls from unidentified people. On April 22, gunshots were fired into the home of the president of Ferris College for Women because of his opposition to the Imperial enthronement this autumn.

"Antismoking Groups Fight Girls' Expulsion," Daily Yomiuri, 29 May 1990, p. 2.

Representatives of three antismoking groups said that Japanese society is too lenient with smokers and that it facilitates smoking by teenagers and young women. Therefore, these groups have called on a high school in Saitama to reinstate 11 girls who were expelled for smoking. The principal of the school has rejected this appeal calling the arguments of the antismoking groups "academic."

"Applicants for Public Service Tests Decline," Japan Times, 29 May 1990, p. 2.

The National Personnel Authority has announced that the 51,767 college and university students graduating next spring who have applied to become civil servants in fiscal 1990 reflect a 4.6 percent decline over last year. This decline is attributed to increasing popularity of careers in the private sector which have experienced sustained growth over the past 40 months.

Arai, T. (1990). "English Teacher Sponsors Earth Day River Clean-up," Daily Yomiuri, 10 May, p. 7.

Several foreign teachers who are members of the JET Program organized a clean-up campaign of a river in Gunma-ken. This project was supported by the local board of education which helped recruit primary and middle school children to help with this environmental activity.

"Are Japanese Students Invaders or Saviors?" Mainichi Daily, 9 April 1990, p. 1.

As the result of a merger between Salem College and Teikyo University, 183 college students from Japan have arrived in West Virginia to begin studying. Classes in a new year-round schedule begin April 23. Teikyo, with 26,000 students in Japan and branches in Britain and the Netherlands, has announced a similar merger with Westmar College in Iowa. The university also operates a Pacific studies program with Regis College near Denver. Many educators welcome the growing Japanese investment in U.S. higher education. These mergers give Japanese institutions international prestige and provide U.S. colleges much-needed capital.

Ashizawa, E. (1990a). "School Days: The First Year," Mainichi Daily, 1 April, p. 11.

A British woman who has lived in Japan for 22 years and who has put three children through the school system examines the beginning stages of formal education in this country. The implications of this article suggest that parental preparation plays a major role in the classroom success of Japanese children.

Ashizawa, E. (1990b). "School Days: The Fourth Year," Mainichi Daily, 29 April, p. 9.

In this second installment of her examination of Japanese education, Ashizawa looks at the types of activities students encounter in the fourth grade. Math at this level becomes much more complex; the kanji in the Japanese texts are also more complicated. Introductory lessons in English begin and so do after school classes at juku (cram school). Juku starts in the fourth grade for two reasons: (1) examination preparation for entering a national or private junior high school and (2) to keep up with school studies.

"Assimilation Problem for Overseas Japanese Kids." Mainichi Daily, 24 June 1990, p. 12.

"The Japanese Child Who Studies Overseas," a report published by the U.S.-Japan Educational Council following consultations with the Ministry of Education, the Japanese Overseas Educational Service, and the Education Faculty of Tokyo University as well as with primary and secondary school administrators in both the U.S. and Japan, states that children face difficulty adapting to a foreign education system and then further difficulty when they return to Japan. There were 20,777 Japanese children attending schools in the U.S. and Canada during 1989. Of the 4,187 students in the New York area, 3,757 were enrolled in public schools concentrated in a few locations in Westchester, New Jersey and Connecticut. These schools for the most part have strong ESL programs serving as an incentive for Japanese families to locate in these districts. However, as more and more Japanese students appear in these schools, linguistic assimilation into the English system has become difficult. Scarsdale high school has a student body that is 18% Japanese. The report urges both the Japanese government and companies to assume greater responsibility in overseas education.

Austin, A. (1990). "Frank Lloyd Wright's Homes Show Their Age." Daily Yomiuri, 29 May, p. 7.

The Frank Lloyd Wright School of Architecture is located in the famous architect's studio in Scottsdale, Arizona. Apprentices in the school are trying to carry Wright's precepts into the 21st century.

"Authorities Find More Runaways," Japan Times, 15 June 1990, p. 2.

The National Police Agency has issued a report showing that between mid-March and mid-April, police located 5,981 runaway minors. This is an increase of 3.4 percent over last year. Of the total, 1,586 were junior high students, 1,345 were senior high students, and 208 were in elementary school. [The article does not identify the set making up the remaining 2842 runaway minors.] Motives for running away included the desire to play (44.6%), family troubles (20.8%), and problems with boyfriends, girlfriends or school. Some 475 boys and 197 girls committed acts of delinquency while on the run, including theft and substance abuse. The police report notes that for more than half of the runaways found, their parents had never reported their absence to the authorities.

Bachman, S.L. (1990a). "Good Intentions Inspire Ambitious Plan," Daily Yomiuri, 19 April, p. 7.

In 1986, U.S. and Japanese politicians connected with the USA-Japan Committee for Promoting Trade Expansion boosted the idea of bringing higher education from the U.S. to Japan. Their aims were: (a) to reduce friction between Japan and other nations and (b) to establish the base for an international culture. This plan was supported by the ministries of Education and Justice as well as the National Land Agency and the National Council for Educational Reform. Once implementation began to occur, a number of thorny problems began to appear. This article mentions Temple University, Southern Illinois University at Carbondale, and United States International University, three institutions with branches in Japan.

Bachman, S.L. (1990b). "Overcoming Obstacles," Daily Yomiuri, 26 April, p. 7.

All U.S. schools brought to Japan under the auspices of the USA-Japan Committee for Promoting Trade Expansion will offer at least one year of English language training to prepare students to enter two years of regular U.S.-style instruction. Southern Illinois University opened a Japanese branch campus in 1988. Minnesota State University and Texas A&M will open branches in May. Not all attempts to bring American education to Japan have been successful. As a result of local dissent, Mississippi State University has dropped its plan to open a campus here. No one has an accurate count of the number of students attending these schools. Because the Ministry of Education does not consider branch campuses of American universities as Japanese schools, it does not maintain a record of enrollments. (By contrast, the ministry statistics show 5.7 million full- and part-time students in Japanese postsecondary schools.)

Bachman, S.L. (1990c). "Colleges Wooed Despite Souring Image," Daily Yomiuri, 3 May, p. 7.

A program sponsored by the USA-Japan Committee for Promoting Trade Expansion to establish branch campuses of U.S. universities all over Japan has encountered a number of difficulties. The Southern Illinois University in Niigata has had a 200-student attrition rate since its opening in 1988. Both United States International University and the American Universities League have been involved in lawsuits brought by students claiming false advertising. To establish criteria for excellence, the Council on Postsecondary Accreditation (COPA) has developed a set of

guidelines for U.S. university programs overseas. U.S. institutions in Japan supporting these rules include Temple University, Green River Community College, and Heidelberg College. The Ministry of Education has stated that the wave of foreign universities will continue to grow over the next several years. Ohio University, for example, is one school now in the process of negotiating for a branch campus in Japan.

Bachman, S.L. (1990d). "Payoff Imperils Education," Daily Yomiuri, 31 May, p. 7.

The Institute of International Education has issued a report on the problems which have developed as U.S. campuses open branches in Japan. This report, which prepared by Gail Chambers, a professor from University of Rochester and William Cummings, a sociologist at the Harvard Graduate School of Education, states that the most serious problem concerns the way schools "improvise" ways of bringing the English ability of Japanese students up to the level required for college-level study. The second most serious problem is that financial opportunities are great and restrictions are few. These authors believe information and regulation are needed to head off abuse of the existing systems. To do this, educational standards must be established to improve the quality of education and restrictions must be set to minimize private profit making.

"Barbara Bush Stirs Natl Debate," Daily Yomiuri, 8 May 1990, p. 5.

Feminist students at Wellesley College oppose the selection of Barbara Bush as their graduation speaker. They say that the first lady's homespun, grandmotherly image rules her out as a fit model for ambitious women of the 1990s. Wellesley is a college with 2,200 students.

"Baseball Coach Found Hanged," Daily Yomiuri, 14 June 1990, p. 2.

A high school baseball coach who had been undergoing daily police interrogations was found hanged at a golf course. The incident is being treated as a suicide. Although this article does not reveal the nature of the police inquiries, other reports indicate the coach was suspected of some sort of white collar crime.

"Bat-Wielding Osaka Teens Injure 10 Korean Students," Japan Times, 21 April 1990, p. 2.

A Korean junior high school student is in a coma and nine other Korean students sustained injuries after an attack by a group of Japanese high school students wielding metal baseball bats.

Beaton, R. (1990). "Pitcher's Choice: College Major or Major Leagues," USA Today, 2 June, p. 3B.

Ted Van Poppel, a high school senior in Texas and an out of the ordinary baseball pitcher, has plans to attend the University of Texas. However, professional baseball clubs are courting him with the hope of drafting him to their teams.

"Beijing University Enrollment Down Again This Year," Japan Times, 20 April 1990, p. 13.

An official of the Beijing Higher Education Student Recruitment Office has announced that new enrollments for Beijing universities will remain reduced this year. A total of 16,635 students will be admitted to universities in the capital this fall, slightly fewer than the 16,748 freshmen admitted last year.

Ben-Itzak, P. (1990a). "Realistic New Novel by High School Dropout Garners Good Reviews," Japan Times, 1 April, p. 12.

Holly Uyemoto, author of a well-reviewed new novel titled Rebel Without a Clue, dropped out of school when she was 15 because she discovered she was to be sent to a high school largely comprised of delinquents. Later, she lasted only two weeks at University of California at Davis. A creative writing instructor at the university would not allow her to enroll in his course unless she produced a contract identifying her literary agent.

Ben-Itzak, P. (1990b). "Teenager Quits School, Writes Novel," Daily Yomiuri, 16 April, p. 4.

This article repeats the one published on April 1 in Japan Times.

Bennett, A. (1990). "U.S. Business Schools Capitalize on New Soviet Student Market," Asia Wall Street Journal, 30 May, p. 11.

Students from the U.S.S.R. are being sought after as U.S. companies begin to think about entering the Soviet market and as business schools attempt to take on a more international flavor. Programs specifically mentioned in this article include: Harvard University, Pacific Lutheran University, George Washington University, Duke University, American Graduate School of International Management, and Wake Forest University.

"'Better Tasting' Eel Developed at Nihon U.," Daily Yomiuri, 1 April 1990, p. 2.

Researchers at Nihon University have cultivated an eel that improves the taste over those found in their natural habitat.

"Bilingual Secretaries Must be Bicultural," Mainichi Daily, 4 May 1990, p. 12.

Cambridge Research, a company which has been providing businesses in Tokyo with bilingual secretaries for almost 20 years, states that a private secretary cannot do the job properly without introducing the foreign employee to Japanese culture. This requires an understanding and sensitivity to the foreign culture.

"Birth Rate to Continue to Drop, Survey Finds," Daily Yomiuri, 4 May 1990, p. 2.

The birth rate in Japan began to drop in 1973 and will continue to decline according to a survey conducted by the Ministry of Health and Welfare. The ministry polled 5,600 couples in five prefectures and found that parents' wishes for smaller families is a major factor in Japan's declining birth rate. Other factors contributing to the decline are the number of young people postponing marriage or remaining single. According to the survey, 56 percent of couples with one child plan to have a second, and 53 percent of couples with two children plan to stop there.

"Blind South Korean Wins Scholarship," Daily Yomiuri, 8 April 1990, p. 2.

A blind South Korean national has been awarded a scholarship to study physical therapy by the International Club for the Blind. Each year this organization offers a scholarship to one non-Japanese Asian. According to this report, Japan is the only country in Asia that offers visually handicapped people an opportunity to become an acupuncturist or a masseuse.

"Boards Are Asked If Schools Follow Rules on Traditional Flag, Anthem," Japan Times, 18 April 1990, p. 3.

The Ministry of Education has asked all prefectural boards of education to submit reports on whether or not schools under their supervision are observing the ministry's requirement to use the national flag and anthem in opening ceremonies. The questionnaire supplied by the ministry asks boards to document any special circumstances about school ceremonies, past policies on the flag/anthem issue, and planned guidelines for the future. There are 58 boards nationwide, 11 of which oversee schools in large cities.

Bolle, S. (1990). "Children's Literature Said Either 'Improving' or Else 'Subversive.'" Japan Times, 1 April, p. 12.

This review of Alison Lurie's Don't Tell the Grownups (Little Brown, 1989) suggests two types of children's books: improving and subversive. The former category consists of moralistic story books which readily pass as appropriate children's entertainment but which may do little to prepare kids for the world of adulthood. The second category contains texts that are savage with worlds that are hostile and perilous. Lurie holds that this latter category is the one that embraces the more important lessons for later life.

"Book Teaches Children Human Rights," Japan Times, 10 May 1990, p. 3.

A Japanese publisher specializing in children's literature has produced a color picture book for children that uses illustrations from a movie produced by Amnesty International to explain the 1948 United Nations Declaration of Human Rights.

Booth, A. (1990). "Players and Painted Stage," Asahi Evening, 18 April, p. 11.

Controversy surrounding the Ministry of Education's edict that the Japanese flag and anthem be used at school functions has led Booth to examine the validity of these objections. He points out that the language of "Kimigayo," the anthem [May our lord endure/For a thousand, eight thousand/Long generations--May he live until pebbles/Grow into mossy boulders] contains rather pleasant imagery when compared to anthems of some other nations [With bombs bursting in air]. He also mentions that "Hinomaru" with its simple design has the advantage of a built-in device for preventing ignorant or impertinent people from flying it upside down. While Booth finds nothing intrinsically sinister about either the flag or the anthem, he does worry about a government which becomes obsessed with symbols instead of attempting to appraise with an informed and open mind the realities that lie behind those symbols. The flag and the anthem are merely incidental ornaments.

Booth, W. (1990). "Women Sexually Active Despite AIDS Epidemic," Daily Yomiuri, 16 April, p. 4.

A study recently published in the New England Journal of Medicine concludes that public health campaigns and the threat of AIDS have not had a substantial influence on the habits and behavior of well-educated younger adults. Using almost identical questionnaires, researchers surveyed women at Brown University in 1975, 1986 and 1989. These surveys found that, despite a publicized shift away from the sexual revolution and the emergence of new diseases, college women in 1989 had about the same number of sexual partners and participated in the same variety of sexual behaviors as their counterparts in 1975.

"Boy Dies in Kendo Drill," Daily Yomiuri, 9 May 1990, p. 2.

An 18-year-old high school student died after falling and hitting his head during kendo practice at his school gymnasium.

"Boy Threatens to Use Homemade Bomb on School," Mainichi Daily, 16 June 1990, p. 12.

A 18-year-old student in Shizuoka Prefecture who had a homemade bomb in his possession has been questioned by police in connection with a series of telephone threats received by his school. The school has received a large number of complaints from students over its strict dress code and other regulations. Police suspect the bomb and phone threats arose from unhappiness with these rules.

"Boys Kill Classmate in School Playground," Daily Yomiuri, 27 May 1990, p. 2.

Police in Ibaraki Prefecture have reported that six middle school boys beat a 13-year-old schoolmate to death in a school playgroud bathroom. Teachers said that the boy who was shorter and quieter than average had been attacked by other students since last summer. The boy's father occasionally picked up his son from class to protect him from harassment. A psychology professor from Tsukuba University commented: "This case reflects the fact that modern children lack self-control and they do not have people who check their activities. In order to prevent the occurence of similar cases, it is important for the school to introduce police powers and give strict instruction."

"British Council, Cathay Pacific Announce Essay Contest Winners," Daily Yomiuri, 21 June 1990, p. 7.

The British Council and Cathay Pacific Airways have announced the winners of their sixth annual essay competition for secondary school teachers. The winners earn round trip plane tickets to England where they will particpate, free of charge, in an English teaching seminar run by the British Council. The topics of the essays addressed one of two questions: (1) How can AET's [Assistant English Teachers] be used most effectively to improve standards of English? or (2) What are the most difficult problems of introducing new teaching ideas into middle and high schools?

"Brown U Denies Gorbachev to Be at Graduation," Japan Times, 16 May 1990, p. 5.

Brown University has denied the rumor that Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev will deliver its graduation day address.

"Bush Sets Goal for Americans to Walk on Mars in 30 Years," Asahi Evening, 12 May 1990, p. 2.

In a graduation address at Texas A&M University, President George Bush set a goal for Americans to walk on Mars in 30 years.

Butterfield, F. (1990). "Wellesley's Barbara Bush Furor," International Herald Tribune, 5 May, p. 18.

A hundred and fifty students at Wellesley College have protested that they were outraged by the selection of Barbara Bush as a graduation speaker. Wellesley's president has stated the debate may serve a useful function by airing a debate about what feminism is. Does it mean that women should define themselves by their careers, like men, as the protesters seem to assert? Or should they seek a multifaceted life with many kinds of rewards? Mrs. Bush dropped out of Smith College after two years to marry.

C

"California Ranch Vacation Offered to Young Students," Daily Yomiuri, 26 April 1990, p. 7.

The Japan National Student Association Fund is sponsoring a summer camp program in the U.S. for Japanese middle and high school students. Japanese university students will serve as chaperones during this vacation period.

"Camp Helps Return Truants to School," Japan Times, 16 June 1990, p. 3.

According to a survey conducted by the Ministry of Education, there were over 6,000 elementary school and 36,000 junior high school truants nationwide last year. About 24 out of 33 truants who participated in summer camps organized by Tsukuba University returned to school. The Children Camp Study Group started four years ago and will hold a 10-day summer camp this August. During the camp, there is a professor or university graduate student supervisor for every three pupils.

"Canadians Tour Japan Via Music," Daily Yomiuri, 3 May 1990, p. 7.

The North Toronto Collegiate Institute, a Canadian high school, sent 115 students with 14 parents and teachers to Japan for a 10-day stay. This group was made up of the school's orchestra and jazz band. The students stayed at the homes of Japanese students and performed concerts in a number of locations.

Carron, M. (1990). "Squabble Over Language a Waste of Communication," Daily Yomiuri, 26 April, p. 7.

Carron argues against attempts to evaluate one English dialect as more prestigious than another.

Chang, Y. (1990). "'Groom School' Polishes Bachelors to Shine in Prospective Brides' Eyes," Japan Times, 28 June, p. 16.

Statistics show that in Japan there are roughly 5 percent more eligible men aged between 25 and 35 than eligible women. In addition, the changing values and lifestyles of women account for the decreasing number of potential brides. With wider career opportunities open and fewer taboos on remaining unmarried, more women are opting for late marriages or else choosing to remain single for life. To assist men in meeting the challenge of finding a wife, several Japanese schools are training men in the ways of successful courtship. Among these are Hanamuko Gakko (Groom School) in Tokyo and Marriage Man Academy in Osaka. Faculty members from Hosei University and Rikkyo University participate in this training.

"Changes Sought for Kindergartens," Japan Times, 25 April 1990, p. 2.

The Ministry of Education is planning to launch a two-year program aimed at involving communities in kindergartens. The ministry has suggested that kindergartens function as counseling centers for parents, that they bring in senior citizens to do child-care work, and that they set up after-school care programs.

"Charity Show to Offset Woes of Foreign Students' Housing," Japan Times, 24 June 1990, p. 2.

The Friendship Association, a civic group in Chiba Prefecture, plans to hold a charity show with the proceeds going to foreign students who find it difficult to meet the high apartment costs in Japan. Some students have to work one year to earn enough for the deposits. Even after this sum has been obtained, many landlords refuse to rent to foreign students.

"Charting a Career Course Through Study Overseas," Daily Yomiuri, 15 May 1990, p. 3.

Many women who are office workers and who are dissatisfied with their jobs have begun studying in the U.S. hoping to land more lucrative positions when they return to Japan. According to the Ministry of Justice, of the 84,000 Japanese who went overseas to study in 1988, 28,000 were women between the ages of 20 and 34. This article contains a round table discussion among three women who used U.S. training programs at Mills College, California State University at Northridge, and Lake Washington Vocational Institute as springboards for their careers.

Cherry, K. (1990). "Japan's Schools Need to Internationalize," Mainichi Daily, 29 May, p. 9.

Barbara Bundy, director of the Center for the Pacific Rim at the University of San Francisco, states that both the U.S. and Japan need to internationalize their education systems. Both establishments are parochial; the world has changed leaving both systems out of touch with reality. In an effort to overcome these deficiencies, some U.S. schools have set up multi-disciplinary programs such as Pacific Rim studies. At the same time, some Japanese colleges have attempted internationalization through acquisition or mergers with financially troubled schools in the States. Teikyo University's relationship with Westmar College is offered as an example.

"Chiba Plans Driving Exam in English," Daily Yomiuri, 4 April 1990, p. 2.

The traffic bureau of Chiba-ken has initiated a program which enables foreign residents to take their written examination in English. Currently, there are only six prefectures in Japan which provide the driver's license tests in English. Among these are Tokyo, Osaka and Kanagawa.

"Children and the Environment, Mainichi Daily, 7 June 1990, p. 2.

The United Nations Environment Program (UNEP) has chosen "Children and the Environment" as this year's theme. This organization estimates that annually 4 million children die from acute pulmonary diseases caused by atmospheric pollution. Over a million more children die from drinking dirty water and resulting diarrhea.

"Children's Letters, Business Leaders Helped Attract Gorbachev to the North Star State," Japan Times, 18 May 1990, p. 5.

The state of Minnesota organized a letter writing campaign by school children to attract a visit from Mikhail Gorbachev.

"Children's Personal Savings Increase; Older Students' Part-time Earnings Grow," Japan Times, 5 May 1990, p. 2.

A survey by the Tokai Bank shows school children had an average ¥194,000 in savings last year, about 3 percent more than the year before. Senior high students got about 60 percent of their money in allowances and about 40 percent from part-time jobs.

"Children's Population Continues to Decline," Daily Yomiuri, 5 May 1990, p. 2.

The Management and Coordination Agency has announced that as of April 1, there were 22.83 million children under the age of 15 in Japan, a decline of 760,000 one year ago. The ratio to total population also fell 0.7 percentage points to 18.5 percent, the lowest ratio in the postwar era. The agency's survey shows there are 11.7 million boys and 11.13 girls in Japan. The most populous group is 14-year-olds; babies under one year old constitute the smallest group. The Ministry of Health and Welfare predicts that the children's ratio will fall to 17.6 percent of total population by 1995. In comparison with other countries, Japan's 18.5 percent ratio nearly equals Britain's 18.9 percent and is higher than West Germany's 14.6 percent level. Most other advanced nations are at around 20 percent.

"Children's Zoo Opens in Tokyo," Daily Yomiuri, 3 May 1990, p. 2.

A new "petting" zoo has opened in Tokyo. Children can play with goats and geese as well as learn about raising livestock.

"China Sends Older Student Abroad," Japan Times, 12 April 1990, p. 5.

China will send 3,000 students abroad this year, the same number as in previous years, but most will be older students on short term programs.

"Chinese College Student Asked to Leave Japan," Mainichi Daily, 15 June 1990, p. 12.

A Chinese student who was accepted at a junior college night school has been ordered to leave Japan by immigration authorities who say his exchange-student status does not apply to night classes. The Shanghai-born student came to Japan in 1986 as a student but worked to earn his tuition. For three years he studied Japanese at a vocational school and applied for entrance to a number of colleges and universities. He finally succeeded in getting into a business course at the junior college in Aomori. Immigration authorities say exchange student regulations mean foreign students can renew their visas to study in high schools or universities but not in night schools. The college administration is trying to prepare the Chinese student for an August entrance exam for day students, but immigration have declared him ineligible to sit for this examination.

"Chinese Student Must Leave; Night Study Violates Visa," Japan Times, 15 June 1990, p. 2.

The Immigration Control Law stipulates that student visas can be issued only to full-time students at colleges and special vocational schools. Students at night schools are considered to be part-timers. Because of this regulation, a Chinese man taking night courses at a two-year college in Aomori has been ordered to leave Japan or face deportation.

"Chinese Students Delaying Return Home," Japan Times, 30 June 1990, p. 2.

According to the government, some 15,600 Chinese students are in Japan studying at educational institutions such as universities; another 35,300 are enrolled at Japanese language schools. Currently 16 Chinese students are seeking visa extensions and four other are overstaying their visas, saying they do not wish to return home because of their involvement in prodemocracy activities.

"Chofu to Send Residents to Foreign Countries," Daily Yomiuri, 30 April 1990, p. 2.

Chofu, a ward in Tokyo, has announced plans to send 20 of its residents as "ambassadors" to the United States, Britain, West Germany, France and Czechoslovakia. Eight primary and middle school students are expected to participate in a 15-day homestay in Alabama; four high school students will be recruited for an 18-day Denver tour. In addition, two high school students will be selected each for the British and West German tours. Two adult residents of Chofu, ranging from age 18 to 35, will have a chance to go to France or Czechoslovakia.

"Class Chairs, Desks Bow to Long Legs," Mainichi Daily, 13 May 1990, p. 16.

The Ministry of Education has announced the height of chairs and desks in the nation's classrooms will be increased for the first time in 24 years. Until now, desk measurements have been graded in 11 seat heights ranging from 24 to 44 centimeters. The new desks will be raised 2 centimeters and widened to give more leg room.

"Classical Comics Appeal to All," Daily Yomiuri, 16 April 1990, p. 2.

The Gakken Publishing Co. has produced a series of comic books based on Japanese classics such as Murasaki Shikibu's Tales of Genji. Teachers and classics specialists are alarmed by the invasion of comics into the world of literature. One classics professor from Kokugakuin University has questioned the credentials of those converting literary works into comic book form. Publishers respond by saying the comic book versions make difficult literary works more accessible to modern readers.

"Clowns Enjoying Popularity Boom," Mainichi Daily, 24 May 1990, p. 12.

Clown College Japan opened in Tokyo last September; it received 100 applicants for its 25 openings. The school's students come from all walks of life--a 40-year-old businessman, a former actress, and several department store employees who were sent by their company so that they will have their own clown in residence.

"College Builds Replica of Historic Teahouse," Japan Times, 2 May 1990, p. 2.

A group of college students and a professor of architecture at Chubu University have built a replica of a teahouse belonging to Sen no Rikyu, the historic master of the tea ceremony.

"College Fest Canceled Following Riot," Mainichi Daily, 2 May 1990, p. 4.

A 58-year-old festival at California Polytechnic State University has been canceled after two days of battles between students and police.

"College Reinstates Ban on Men," Daily Yomiuri, 20 May 1990, p. 3.

Following two weeks of protests, the trustees at Mills College, a women-only university in California, have reversed their decision to admit undergraduate men. Graduates have promised to increase the college's $72 million endowment fund by $10 million.

"Colleges Allowed Enrollment Increase," Daily Yomiuri, 10 May 1990, p. 2.

To cope with increases in applications, the Ministry of Education has set new guidelines temporarily allowing private and junior colleges to double their in-coming student capacity. Each university must apply for its enrollment increase by September and then await ministry approval in December.

"Colleges to Accept Still More in 1991," Japan Times, 10 May 1990, p. 3.

The Ministry of Education will allow private colleges to increase enrollments temporarily next April to help ease fierce competition on entrance examinations. As a preparatory step, the ministry last year approved the admission of some 6,000 additional first-year students at private colleges and universities this spring.

Cominos, A. (1990). "A Role for Japan in Indonesia," Daily Yomiuri, 17 May, p. 7.

Cominos, a member of the JET Program, taught in Indonesia before coming to Japan. He describes the poor facilities, paucity of materials and inadequately trained language teachers in a rural Indonesian village school. Cominos then notes the rich language training resources available in Japan and suggests that these might shared profitably with less fortunate nations.

"Computer Group Denies Boy Created Sharp Virus," Japan Times, 3 May 1990, p. 2.

A high school student claimed to have developed a computer virus affecting a Sharp Corp product, but later his statement was discounted by the Japan Computer Clubs Federation. The program written by the student was not the source of the virus.

"Computer Virus Hatched by 40 High School Pupils," Mainichi Daily, 3 May 1990, p. 12.

The Japan Computer Clubs Federation reported that 40 senior high school hackers introduced a virus into a computer game. One of the students has confessed to his role in the high-tech crime.

"Computers Aid Global Learning," Daily Yomiuri, 17 May 1990, p. 3.

Satake High School in Ibaraki Prefecture has benefited from an international computer network link-up with a high school in New Jersey. The two schools' used a telephone line from September to November last year, sharing the outcome of research on acid rain. Computer education at Satake High School began in 1984.

Cooper, K. (1990). "Study Finds Reasons for High U.S. Tuitions," Daily Yomiuri, 19 April, p. 7.

A two-year study for The College Board and American Council on Education has found that the main reasons for tuition increases stem from improvements to physical facilities, growth in faculty salaries, expansion of student services, and raises in financial aid. From 1980 to 1987, tuition increases have averaged about 9 percent per annum, about twice the inflation rate. At public colleges, higher tuitions are often the result of drops in state appropriations to higher education. Another significant factor has been a decline in the pool of Americans aged 18 to 24.

"Costs for Private Colleges Rise Again," Mainichi Daily, 26 April 1990, p. 1.

A survey of education expenses by the Japan Federation of Private University Teachers and Employees Unions shows costs have increased by 5 percent from last year. A student who lives at home requires ¥1.3 million while a student who lives away from home needs ¥1.87 million. The survey found that 21.7 percent of the families took out loans to cover these expenses.

"Cote d'Ivoire Shuts Schools for Year," Daily Yomiuri, 8 April 1990, p. 4.

The Cote d'Ivoire government has closed all schools and universities for the rest of the academic year following renewed student demonstrations for multiparty democracy. One student was reported killed.

Coulmas, F. (1990). "Lives of Educators Reveal a System Not Wholly Homogeneous," Japan Times, 26 June, p. 14.

This is a review of Ten Great Educators of Modern Japan: A Japanese Perspective (Tokyo University Press, 1989) edited by Benjamin C. Duke, a professor of comparative education at International Christian University. Japan's rapid transformation into an economic giant was made possible in large measure by education. The ability to sustain universal literacy and to instill through formal education high levels of knowledge to broad sectors of the society illustrates the wisdom of the Meiji Era government and the abilities of the many bureaucrats and teachers who carried out these policies. Yet, ever since Japan began to replace temple schools with more modern institutionalized national education, there has been tension between those who advocate tight government control and those who seek independence and less government influence. The ten essays in Duke's book provide a historical review of this philosophical conflict.

"Council Starts to Write Curriculum for Disabled," Daily Yomiuri, 28 June 1990, p. 2.

A special Ministry of Education council headed by a professor from Meiji Gakuin University has begun work on a national curriculum for children with mild mental or physical disabilities. The curriculum addresses both regular schools and special rehabilitation classes. As many as 3 percent of all schoolchildren in Japan are classified as having some learning disability. Currently about 13,000 primary and middle school students--including those with mental, speech, hearing and vision disorders--study in two-track programs which are not bound by national standards.

"Council Urges Rules on Overseas Study," Daily Yomiuri, 29 June 1990, p. 2.

An advisory group to the Ministry of Education has advised that guidelines be set up for both high schools and their agents who arrange study trips. A 1988 modification in the law controlling high school education allows students who have studied overseas to graduate from Japanese schools without repeating a grade. Following this change, the number of students studying abroad jumped from 3,165 in 1986 to 4,283 in 1988. Most study abroad programs are not set up by schools but rather by private agents. Recent problems experienced by students overseas have prompted the ministry to initiate standards of scholastic achievement and linguistic proficiency.

"Couple Held for Hiring Teen Girls as Hostesses," Daily Yomiuri, 15 June 1990, p. 2.

A middle-aged couple have been arrested on charges of violating the Labor Standards Law. The couple hired seven 17-year-old high school girls and sent them to evening drinking parties to pour drinks for guests. Japanese law prohibits employing juveniles under the age of 18 for such work.

"Court Backs Professor in Sexism Case," International Herald Tribune, 19 June 1990, p. 6.

The U.S. Supreme Court has left intact a decision forcing Boston University to grant a lifelong position of professor to a woman found to have been the victim of sex bias. The teacher had been teaching at the university for six years when she became eligible for tenure in 1979. Although she had published a book of criticism on Jane Austin which was well received by other scholars, the university president and provost argued that additional evidence of her abilities were needed. Sexist comments made by the administration were cited during the law suit which followed.

"Court Upholds Dance Ban in Purdy, Mo.," USA Today, 17 April 1990, p. 3A.

The U.S. Supreme Court has left intact the no-dancing rule in Purdy, Missouri. Fundamentalist Christians who live in the area oppose dancing because they believe it is sinful. Some high school students and parents sued in 1986 to change the rule. Although a federal judge declared the regulation unconstitutional, the Supreme Court has refused to hear arguments in the case.

Cox, R. (1990). "AET Story Lacked Proper Coverage," Daily Yomiuri, 12 April, p. 7.

This is a letter to the editor responding to a three-part series on the Japan Exchange and Teaching program by Takaki Hasegawa (Daily Yomiuri, March 8, 15, and 28). Cox faults Hasegawa on his journalism for making judgments about the JET Program without interviewing participants in this teaching project nor officials at the Council for Local Authorities (CLAIR) which administers it. He goes on to suggest that many of the problems affecting the JET Program arise from linguistic and cultural differences between Japanese and foreign teachers--differences which have been given far too little attention. Creating an environment of understanding is central to improving the effectiveness of this teacher exchange program.

Crossette, B. (1990). "A War on English Spreads in India," International Herald Tribune, 29 May, p. 10.

Hindi, a Sanskrit-based language spoken by at least 300 million people but common only to the northern part of India, was inteded by leaders of the independence movement to one day be the medium of expression for the whole nation. English, the language of colonial Britain, would remain only as a temporary link to unite a linguistically diverse country. However, political pressures forced Hindi out; English-language education is now in great demand by parents all over India who hope their children will qualify for American or British universities. Those who wish to ban English and set Hindi as the national language are criticized for attempting to arrest progress.

"'Culture Schools' Force Students to Buy 'Magic,'" Daily Yomiuri, 8 April 1990, p. 2.

About 200 people were victimized last year by unscrupulous "culture schools" that pressured students to buy charms and other items which were supposed to contain magical powers. This fraudulent sales tactic targeted housewives and young people. Culture schools traditionally teach flower arranging, art history, and languages.

D

Dambrot, S. (1990a). "Teaching Computers to Think for Themselves," Japan Times, 25 April, p. 15.

Marvin Minsky, a professor of electrical engineering at Massachusetts Institute of Technology, has been awarded a prize for outstanding achievement by the Science and Technology Foundation of Japan. Minsky's work is in the area of artificial intelligence. He argues that for advanced computer designs, language programs must be based on semantics rather than grammatical relationships.

Dambrot, S. (1990b). "Does Japan Still Lag in Creativity and Innovation?" Japan Times, 2 May, p. 13.

While the Japanese educational system produces unrivaled literacy rates, the West remains the real standard of creative excellence as measured by intellectual originality and vigor within educational structures. Social pressures in Japan downplay and even repress creativity, independence, nonconformity and flexibility.

"Debate Goes to High School," Mainichi Daily, 29 June 1990, p. 16.

An increasing number of debating classes are being added to the Japanese high school curriculum. In addition, International Christian University has introduced weekly debates among third year pupils enrolled in politics and economics classes. In guidelines set by the Ministry of Education, debate is viewed as having benefits because it encourages students to listen carefully and to understand what is meant.

"Decreasing Number of Children," Mainichi Daily, 2 April 1990, p. 2.

The total number of children in Japan has been following a downward curve. After the second baby boom in 1973 when there were 2,090 million births, the number has been dropping year by year. The number of births in 1989 was 1,240 million, the lowest to date. The cost of education is cited as one reason family size has tended to decrease.

"Devices Will Help the Disabled Work," Japan Times, 5 May 1990, p. 2.

The Ministry of Labor and the Association for the Promotion of Employment of Disabled People have completed a joint project which has produced several technological devices to help handicapped people. One is a word processor designed to help people with hearing, speech or visual disabilities. This word processor can convert typed words into verbal messages which can be sent over the telephone. Another device is a wheelchair which can lift a person 30 cm, allowing the disabled person to reach higher places. The lift can be activated either manually or verbally.

"Diet Lab to Give Lawmakers Cut-Rate Language Lessons," Japan Times, 19 June 1990, p. 2.

A discount language laboratory is being set up to help Diet members learn foreign languages. The state-subsidized lab will provide tuition mainly for English lessons at prices below the market rate. It is not know what other languages will be taught. This facility will have about seven permanent staff members.

"Disabled Pupils Trying to Clean Lake," Japan Times, 14 April 1990, p. 2.

Physically disabled students at a junior high school near Okayama are making biodegradable detergent and undertaking other projects to clean a nearby polluted lake. In recent years, Lake Kojima, a man-made lake, has become so polluted with household waste water that it is ranked among the top five polluted lakes in Japan. The students have also produced a videotape urging the cleanup of the local environment.

"Disabled Manage Computer Programming Unit," Japan Times, 17 May 1990, p. 2.

Wadachi Computer House, a computer program development center and dormitory managed by seriously disabled people, has opened in Nagoya. Professors from Nagoya Women's Junior College of Commerce and Business Administration have offered assistance to the group, but neither central nor local governments have helped this project.

"Doctors to Survey School-Age Maladies," Daily Yomiuri, 27 May 1990, p. 2.

A Japanese medical federation composed of 64,000 doctors and dentists will begin a nationwide health survey of school age children. Their survey will target a group of illnesses and health irregularities they have labeled "School Age Syndrome." Ailments to be studied include atropic dermatitis, bronchial asthma, poor eyesight, and sunken chests. According to the federation, these health problems have increased among primary and middle school children in recent years.

"Donald Keene Joins Japan Academy," Japan Times, 13 June 1990, p. 2.

Donald Keene, Columbia University professor and expert on Japanese literature, has been granted honorary membership in the Ministry of Education's Japan Academy. The Japan Academy has 133 official members, all Japanese, and 24 honorary members, all foreign nationals. Other honorary members include Edwin Reischauer, former U.S. ambassador to Japan; American sociologist Ronald Dore; and British historian William Beasley.

Douglas, W. (1990). "Gang Rape on Campus Draws Attention in U.S.," Daily Yomiuri, 21 May, p. 7.

The director of the Project on the Status of Women for the Association of American Colleges has reported that gang rapes are a familiar occurance on U.S. college campuses. A recent survey on the effects of drugs and alcohol on campus crime showed the perpetrator of a campus crime would most

likely be an 18- to 19-year-old male who is a member of a fraternity or athletic team. For example, three students from the lacrosse team of St. John's University in New York have been charged with sexual assault. In a separate survey, a researcher from Cornell University showed that any place you find peer pressure, alcohol/drug abuse, and all-male groups you will probably find gang rape. This study estimates that 80 to 90 percent of the men involved in gag sex attacks are members of fraternities or student athletic groups.

"Dressed to Kill," Daily Yomiuri, 30 April 1990, p. 7.

U.S. kids are robbing--and sometimes killing--other kids over the hottest designer sneakers, sunglasses or athletic jackets. To combat the problem, schools are falling back on an old idea: dress codes.

"Drug Abuse Clues Present in Early Childhood," Mainichi Daily, 10 May 1990, p. 4.

Researchers at the University of California at Berkeley and at Stanford University conclude that childhood behavior offers clues about potential drug abuse. Adolescents who experiment with drugs tend to be better adjusted than abstainers or abusers. The researchers suggest that casual drug experimentation is often part of having a healthy personality and does not always lead to addiction.

"Drunken Driver Kills Girl on Bike," Daily Yomiuri, 8 April 1990, p. 2.

A third-year high school student was killed when a drunk driver hit her bicycle.

Dunn Jr., R. (1990a). "College Tuition: What You're Buying," International Herald Tribune, 17 April, p. 4.

Dunn, a professor of economics at George Washington University, comments on tuition costs at universities in the United States. Average tuition rose by 156 percent during the 1980s while the consumer price index increased only 64 percent. Dunn states that tuition fees are inequitable for two reasons: (1) undergraduate tuitions are used to supplement costs for educating graduate students, and (2) these same tuitions are used to finance general scholarships which may not be made available to all students. The U.S. Department of Education has reported that educating a doctoral candidate is more than twice that for an undergraduate, but tuition costs for the two groups is similar. The U.S. Department of Justice is currently investigating possible collusion in setting scholarship awards in several New England colleges. Institutions specifically mentioned in this article are Boston University and American University in Washington, D.C.

Dunn Jr., R. (1990b). "College Tuition: Strange Economics, but It Works," International Herald Tribune, 18 April, p. 4.

Dunn, a professor of economics at George Washington University, comments on tuition costs at universities in the United States. He argues that tuition fees are often used to pay high salaries to administrators, for research, and for tuition. Dunn points out that when judged in consumer terms, higher education should be in serious trouble. However, it appears to be prospering. The economics of higher education remain stronger than forecast a few years ago. One reason for this is the widening gap in income between those who have gone to college and those who have not. Institutions specifically mentioned in this article are Yale University, Brown University, and Vassar College.

E

"E. European Language Craze Surging," Mainichi Daily, 8 May 1990, p. 6.

Because of political shifts in Eastern Europe, interest in the languages of this region has grown. For some time now German scholars have been scare at universities such as Waseda and Tokyo. College officials predict a 10 to 20 percent increase in these departments this year. The popularity of German is also evident in language schools such as the Deutches Sprachkolleg Heidelberg in Tokyo. Last year Heidelberg sent 170 Japanese students to study at the Munich-based Goethe Institute. Furthermore, publishers of German language dictionaries report a 30 percent increase in sales. Other Eastern European languages gaining popularity are Russian, Czech, Bulgarian, Romanian and Polish. Language schools in Japan offering courses in these include the Nisso Gakuin Institute of Russian, the Asahi Culture Center, and the Daigakusyorin International Language Academy.

"E. European Turmoil Hot University Topic," Daily Yomiuri, 3 June 1990, p. 2.

The Ministry of Education has released data on public education courses at the nation's 490 state, public and private universities during fiscal 1988. This report shows that 370 universities (or 75.5%) taught 2,840 courses to about 370,000 people. Compared with figures from 1979 when the ministry began its survey of public course offerings, the number of universities has increased by 1.8 times, the number of courses by 2.4, and the number of students by 3.3. Many of the current courses are on international relations topics made popular by the disintegration of the Soviet block. Other courses range from computer operations to elderly affairs, as well as from antiques to village development not to ignore cuttlefish sashimi. Hokkaido University and Toyama University are mentioned as having courses for the general public.

"Early College Deadlines Criticized," Japan Times, 2 June 1990, p. 2.

A number of private universities in Japan offer a special screening process to determine eligibility of students. This screening is based on recommendation letters written by the student's principal, school records, and some written tests. The method has been popular because colleges can select good students; students can escape from the rigors of the traditional examinations; and principals can exert their influence during the selection process. However, the Association of High School Principals has said the deadlines for this procedure are now too early and ought to be moved forward to the end of October.

"Early Education Key to Safety, Traffic Head Says," Daily Yomiuri, 8 June 1990, p. 2.

The World Congress of the International Road Safety Organization held a 3-day meeting in Tokyo. This group stressed that traffic safety education should begin in pre-school and continue throughout life.

"Early Novel by Tanizaki Located by Kyoto Scholar," Japan Times, 6 April 1990, p. 2.

A lecturer at Koka Women's College in Kyoto has discovered a lost novel by Junichiro Tanizaki. "An Apprentice's Dream" originally ran as a serial in a local Kyushu newspaper and was never listed among the author's published works.

"East European Languages Becoming Popular," Asahi Evening, 23 June 1990, p. 7.

Daigaku Shorin International Language Academy, where more than 45 different languages are taught, has experienced a decline in the number of people studying Chinese and a marked increase in those enrolled in Eastern European languages--Hungarian, Polish, Czech, Serbo-Croatian, Romanian, Bulgarian and Albanian. In addition, at Deutsches Sprachkolleg Heidelberg intensive German classes have attracted more students this year.

"Education Expenses 5.4 Times 1970 Level," Daily Yomiuri, 9 May 1990, p. 2.

A report issued by the Management and Coordination Agency shows that the average household spends 5.4 times as much on children's education than 20 years ago. Over the same period other expenses grew by a factor of 3.8. The average monthly outlay for education per household has risen from ¥4,152 in 1970 to ¥22,416 in 1989.

"Education for High-Tech Competition," Japan Times, 23 April 1990, p. 20.

The awarding of bachelor's degrees in engineering by U.S. higher education institutions peaked in 1985-86 and have declined since then. Some major American high-tech corporations are now offering remedial training to their workers to combat technical illiteracy. Japan now produces at least twice as many engineering graduates at the U.S. on a per capita basis. However, a significant part of the deterioration in U.S. technical education lies not at the college and university level, but in the falling standards in American junior and senior high schools. During his campaign for the White House, President George Bush advertised himself as the "education president," but he does not appear to have done a great deal since the election to live up to that billing.

"Education Ministry 'Scheme' Under Fire," Daily Yomiuri, 17 April 1990, p. 2.

The Ministry of Education has proposed setting up a Life Education Council to promote lifetime education. However, this plan has come under attack by other ministries who view this project as an attempt by the Ministry of Education to increase its power. Opponents argue that a council on lifetime learning should be set up as an advisory committee to the prime minister or down-graded to below Cabinet level.

"Education Ministry to Launch Moon Probe," Japan Times, 7 April 1990, p. 2.

The Ministry of Education's Space Science Research Institute has decided to launch a moon probe in 1995. This project will consist of a probe ship and three pencil-shaped "penetrators" that will be shot from the probe into the moon's surface to measure seismic data.

"Education Never Ends in Japan," Asahi Evening, 3 April 1990, p. 7.

According to the Ministry of Education, as of 1989, the number of graduate schools which fully or partially accept students with full-time jobs into their evening courses was 21. More schools are expected to join these as the demand for life-long education increases. Programs held at Tsukuba University and Nihon University are described.

"Educ. Board Nixes Gays' Use of Meeting House," Mainichi Daily, 28 April 1990, p. 12.

OCCUR, an organization working for the rights of homosexuals, was founded in 1986. It currently has 250 members, 60 percent of which are male. The group has been denied use of a building owned by the Tokyo Board of Education. OCCUR has protested the board's decision, labeling it discriminatory. In Japan, it is rare for issues involving homosexuals to be discussed openly.

Elias, M. (1990). "Doctors Call for Teen Birth Control," USA Today, 17 May, p. 7A.

The American Academy of Pediatrics has recommended that birth control materials should be given to sexually active teens as part of a "non-judgmental" counseling approach. Surveys show that about half of U.S. teenagers have sex by age 17 but only half of these use birth controls the first time they have sex. A spokesperson for the Concerned Women for America calls the AAP's advice irresponsible and detrimental.

"Elite School Rejections Stir Cram School Debate," Daily Yomiuri, 13 April 1990, p. 3.

Nada Junior High School in Kobe has rejected four students who passed the school's entrance examination but who accumulated too many absences from their primary school classes in order to attend special study sessions. The lowest score of those who successfully passed Nada's entrance exam this year was 340 out of a possible 500. The four boys in question all scored higher than 340, with one breaking the 400-point mark. However, reports from the boys' primary schools showed that the four had an abnormally high number of absences--60 to 90 each out of approximately 190 school days. During an investigation of these absences, Nada officials found the boys intentionally skipped class regularly to attend juku (cram school) sessions. Out of 166 who passed the most recent Nada exam, 103 had fewer than ten absences during the past school year; the student who scored highest on the exam had no absences from his primary school in the past two years.

Endo, S. (1990). "Supporting Refugee Education," Daily Yomiuri, 26 April, p. 3.

The Association to Aid the Refugees is an organization which awards scholarships to foreign students and scholars as well as young Japanese artists. One scholarship recipient was a Vietnamese refugee who has recently graduated from St. Marianna University. AAR is supported solely by donations from the public.

"England Braces for Cross-Cultural Education," Mainichi Daily, 1 May 1990, p. 12.

A number of Japanese-related educational programs have taken root in Britain. In many cases these are being funded by the Federation of Economic Organizations (Keidanren) as well as a number of major Japanese companies. Teikyo University in Tokyo has entered an agreement with Durham University to allow about 100 Japanese students to study in England. Although the Japanese students' course of study in history,

sociology, international culture, and English will generally be different from their British counterparts, most of their teachers will be Durham lecturers. Other Japanese-British programs include the Nissan Institute of Japanese Studies at Oxford University, fellowships at Cambridge University, and a chair in Contemporary Japanese Studies at Essex University. Sheffield University and the London School of Economics also have ties with Japan. [See also: Murray, G. (1990). "Endowments in Britain Benefit Both Universities and Donors," Japan Times, 1 May, p. 3.]

"English Lessons for Priests," Mainichi Daily, 23 April 1990, p. 12.

Nine priests at the Enryakuji Temple on Mount Hiei in Shiga Prefecture spend two hours each week learning English. The priests find it necessary to have second language skills to communicate with foreign practitioners of religion.

"English Teachers and Japan," Japan Times, 13 May 1990, p. 22.

The author of this piece, a person from the Indian subcontinent, complains of the poor credentials of foreign language teachers in Japan. He suggests that many of these teachers have been hired only because English is their native language and not because they are trained professionals.

"English with a Theatrical Touch," Daily Yomiuri, 12 April 1990, p. 7.

Since March, a number of plays and traditional Japanese rakugo (comic tales) have been performed in English to introduce language learning in a non-threatening environment. On the one hand, a group of foreign residents perform plays in English accompanying their lines with exaggerated gestures to help small audiences understand the dialogue. In another theater, rakugo in English not only helps Japanese learn a foreign language but also serves as a means of introducing Japanese culture to foreigners.

"Etonians Celebrate College's 550th Anniversary," Daily Yomiuri, 31 May 1990, p. 5.

Eton College has just celebrated the school's 550th anniversary of its founding by King Henry IV. The school has at least three applicants for each of its 1,260 places. The cost runs $14,450 per year. Nine out of ten Etonians go on to universities, a quarter to Oxford or Cambridge.

"Etonians Now Allowed Jeans in Leisure Time," Japan Times, 29 April 1990, p. 3.

Dress rules at Eton College, where boys must wear tailcoats and striped pants to classes have been relaxed to allow them to wear jeans and open-necked shirts when they go into nearby Windsor. Eton was founded by Henry VI in 1440 for 70 "poor scholars." It has since become a rich man's school for more than 1,000 students, although places are reserved for the less well-off based on academic ability.

"Ex-College Head in U.S. Is Linked to Obscene Calls," International Herald Tribune, 26 April 1990, p. 8.

Recently Richard Berendzen resigned as president of American University in Washington, D.C., stating that he was exhausted. Berendzen has since been accused by the police of making obscene phone calls from his university office.

"Ex-College Head Pleads Guilty on Obscene Calls," International Herald Tribune, 24 May 1990, p. 2.

Richard Berendzen, the former president of American University, pleaded guilty to two misdemeanor charges of making obscene phone calls. The court sentenced him to 30 days in jail on each charge, suspended for one year.

"Experts Praise Teen's Acid Rain Study," Daily Yomiuri, 14 April 1990, p. 2.

As the result of interest stimulated by a television program on acid rain, a high school student has been engaged in a three-year study of meteorological conditions in Japan. The results of her findings have been sent to Kanazawa University where similar work on acid rain is being conducted. University officials have praised this student's efforts. It is interesting to note that these same findings were earlier submitted to a science study contest organized by the Sakai municipal government, but judges at that event were not impressed. One judge said that because the teenager's theories had never been expressed by meteorological experts, there was no reason to believe her data was accurate.

"Expo 'English' Signs Funny, Indecipherable," Mainichi Daily, 22 April 1990, p. 12.

Strange English words on signs installed around the site of the International Garden and Greenery Exposition in Osaka are causing foreigners to laugh or to be confused. Some examples cited in this article include: "sofut cream" (soft cream), "see food" (sea food), and "orenge juice" (orange juice).

"Faculties at Tsukuba Univ. to be Rated by Students," Asahi Evening, 12 April 1990, p. 3.

Tsukuba University has decided to introduce a rating system for its faculty members under which assessments of their abilities as teachers will be partly based on surveys of student opinions. Favorable student reaction to teacher performance will be required for salary increases. An experimental survey was carried out during the final semester of the 1989 school year. About 800 students were asked questions such as: Did you enjoy yourself attending the class? Did your instructor make adequate preparations for the class and conduct it with zeal? Was the class better than others? Did your instructor apportion his time properly to cover the various points taken up? Did your instructor communicate well with the students? This survey was patterned after a similar instrument used at University of California at Berkeley.

"Fang Taking Post at Cambridge University," Mainichi Daily, 27 June 1990, p. 1.

Fang Lizhi, the Chinese dissident intellectual who had taken refuge inside the U.S. embassy in Beijing, has gone to Britain where he will hold a post of senior visiting fellow at the Institute of Astronomy at Cambridge University.

Farnsworth, D. (1990a). "Kindergarten Wars," Daily Yomiuri, 18 May, p. 3.

Two years is the normal length for kindergarten, but pressure is building for a full three-year period. Kindergartens (yochien) in Japan are big business. Nearly all are privately owned, run on a profit-and-loss basis, and are usually unconnected with other private or public schools existing farthur up the educational path. Those few that are connected are at the top of the pyramid because they are associated with schools leading the child right up to the university. While not strictly exclusionary in their admission policies, the entry fees and tuition tend to limit their clientele to the very wealthy. Class size in most kindergartens is about 40 students per teacher. Some kindergartens are affiliated with religious groups so that moral and ethical values of a particular persuasion can be cultivated.

Farnsworth, D. (1990b). "Child Crime: Who Is Responsible?" Daily Yomiuri, 1 June, p. 3.

Six middle school boys beat one of their classmates to death because they said he had "an arrogant attitude." A psychology professor from Tsukuba University commented that modern children lack self-contol and do not have people who check on their activities. He recommended that schools be given greater police powers and should give stricter instruction to students. In another incident some high school boys kidnapped a high school girl and abused her with slow torture--both physically and mentally--for six weeks until she died of exhaustion. Farnsworth argues that parents rather than the schools should be held culpable for crimes of this magnitude.

"Fashion Show Matches Kids with Parents," Daily Yomiuri, 21 April 1990, p. 4.

The National Committee for Adoption, a Washington-based advocacy group, has estimated there are 276,000 U.S. children who are orphaned, abandoned, abused or neglected. About 5,000 of these children are in Louisiana's custody, and 800 are eligible for adoption. Prospective parents have been found for about half of these, but caseworkers are still trying to find homes for 416. In an effort to stimulate interest in adoption, these children participate in a Spring fashion show at J.C. Penny's department store. Penny's supplies clothes for the children to model, and a social worker tells shoppers about the need for foster and adoptive parents.

"Father Hides School's Flag in Protest," Japan Times, 5 April 1990, p. 2.

Starting this month, teaching guidelines announced by the Ministry of Education require public elementary, junior and senior high schools to hoist Hinomaru and have students sing Kimigayo in entrance and graduation ceremonies. In Nagoya, the father of an elementary school child pulled the flag from the wall prior to the opening ceremony. School authorities used another flag for the event.

"Female Students Favor Airlines," Daily Yomiuri, 6 June 1990, p. 2.

A survey of female college students shows that All Nippon Airways and Japan Airlines are the most popular companies. Of the respondents, 581 chose ANA; JAL drew 580 votes, followed by Tokio Marine and Fire Insurance Co. (528), Japan Travel Bureau (413), and IBM Japan (408).

"Finnish Officials Want School Kids to Chew Gum," Daily Yomiuri, 13 May 1990, p. 3.

Tests have shown that chewing gum containing xylitol, a natural sweetener found in plant tissue, prevents tooth decay. Therefore, school authorities in Finland have recommended that students be given chewing gum with their school lunches. Questions about what will happen with discarded gum is troubling administrators.

"Firm Attracts Moms with Nursery for Tots," Daily Yomiuri, 11 April 1990, p. 2.

Because of labor shortages, a number of companies are opening nursery schools to entice young mothers to work. The Melon Nursery School operated by the Koyo Electronics Co. is featured in this article. The school's monthly fee runs ¥5,000 per child.

"Firms to Teach Cadets Management," Japan Times, 6 June 1990, p..3.

Eighty-one cadets in the Ground Self-Defense Force will be sent to study in 27 private companies for two weeks in July. Acquiring management training in Japanese companies is viewed as helpful in becoming capable officers. All three self-defense forces in Japan are having difficulty recruiting cadets. The National Defense Program Outline shows the GSDF should have 180,000 troops, but the actual number now is 155,000.

"First 2-Year Prep Course to Open in Kyoto," Daily Yomiuri, 22 June 1990, p. 2.

Shingaku Seminar, a Kyoto preparatory school, plans to introduce Japan's first two-year preparatory course for high school pupils who have to retake university entrance examinations. Thirty students will be divided between two classes with one designed to meet the entrance requirements of Doshisha University and the other aimed at Ritsumeikan University. Students will take basic courses until October after which they will concentrate on examination drills for three months. Practice tests prepared by the National Center for University Entrance Examination will be used. Critics state that if the high schools did their work properly, preparatory schools such as this would not be necessary.

"Five Arrested in Sex Case Involving Young Girls," Japan Times, 6 April 1990, p. 2.

Police have arrested a gang on charges of violating the Antiprostitution Law as well as prefectural ordinances protecting youth. The group is alleged to have molested two girls--one 12-years-old and the other 13-years-old. The article implies, however, that the girls were delinquents who may be partly responsible for they repeatedly skipped school and ran away from home.

Flanagan, J. (1990a). "U.S. Colleges in Japan Misunderstood, Expert Says." Japan Times, 6 June, p. 3.

The Council on Postsecondary Accreditation (COPA) is the leading nongovernmental accreditation body in the United States. It sets guidelines for, evaluates, and advises 6,000 universities, colleges, and other educational institutions in the U.S. Now COPA is extending its power to include branch campuses overseas. To date, 24 U.S. universities and colleges are operating branch campuses or other direct educational programs in Japan; eight others are planning to start programs soon. One of those newcomers is St. Cloud State University, a member of the University System of Minnesota. This article specifically mentions problems that have affected Southern Illinois University's campus in Niigata and U.S. International University's campus in Osaka.

Flanagan, J. (1990b). "Oxford to Open Kobe Campus." Japan Times, 13 June, p. 4.

From the autumn of 1991, St. Catherine's College, one of Oxford University's 35 colleges, will offer graduate studies at its branch campus in Kobe. The school plans to enroll 40 Japanese students and hopes to offer graduate degrees in European Community Studies, international relations, math, politicalscience, economics, English literature, and English history.

"Footballer Succumbs After 2 Yrs. in Coma," Mainichi Daily, 19 April 1990, p. 12.

A Japanese students at Community Christian School in Bakersfield, California, died following an injury during a football practice.

"For Lifetime Education," Mainichi Daily, 15 May 1990, p. 2.

At the suggestion of the Provisional Education Council, an advisory body to the Ministry of Education, the government has drafted the Lifetime Education Promotion Bill. The principal features of this bill include: (1) the metropolitan and prefectural boards of education shall provide information concerning lifetime education to all residents; (2) While activating private educational enterprises, Tokyo Metropolis and all prefectures shall formulate the basic concept for carrying out diversified lifetime education; and (3) Lifetime education councils shall be set up in the Ministry of Education and in the prefectural governments. Activities appropriate under this program include classes at public halls, university courses for senior citizens, classes for people in general at universities and public schools, vocational training, cultural centers, in-company education, sports clubs, and volunteer work. The law calls for the Ministry of International Trade and Industry to have an equal share with the Ministry of Education in guiding this program.

"Foreign College Students Can Enter National Meet," Mainichi Daily, 10 May 1990, p. 10.

The Japan Amateur Sports Association has announced that foreign college students will be allowed to participate in Japan's National Athletic Meet this fall. This decision was made in response to complaints that third generation South Korean residents in Japan were denied the opportunity to compete in Japanese sporting events. High school students with foreign resident status started to take part in the annual meet in 1981 and junior high school students began doing so last year.

"Foreign Scholars Face Bias, Professor Says," Japan Times, 2 June 1990, p. 2.

Robert Geller, a seismologist who was formerly on the faculty at Sandford University but who currently holds an associate professorship of geophysics at Tokyo University, has accused Japanese public univeristies of discriminating against foreign scholars in hiring and granting tenure. As of July 1989, there were 120 foreigners working as full-time lecturers or in higher teaching positions at Japanese national universities and research centers. Only seven of these were given tenure. The other worked under contracts of three years or less and were given no guarantee their contracts would be renewed. By contrast, all 35,000 Japanese university faculty members were tenured.

"Foreign Student Influx," Japan Times, 11 May 1990, p. 22.

According to the Ministry of Education, in May, 1989, there were 31,251 foreign students enrolled at higher educational institutions in Japan. Of these, 4,465 (14.3%) were beneficiaries of state-sponsored full scholarship programs. On the other hand, 83 percent were privately financed with the rest sent to Japan by their own governments. Most foreign students have to learn basic Japanese for at least one year at university language institutes or private language schools before proceeding with their studies.

"Foreign Students Focus on Council," Daily Yomiuri, 11 May 1990, p. 2.

A nine-member council of scholars organized by the Ministry of Education to review hardships faced by foreigners studying in Japan has held its first meeting. The council is scheduled to submit its findings by the end of 1991. This report will assist the ministry in developing its plan to accept 100,000 foreign students into Japan by 2000.

"Former Hosei Univ. Officials Held on Charges of Fraud," Mainichi Daily, 28 June 1990, p. 14.

The Tokyo District Public Prosecutors Office has arrested two former board members of Hosei University for swindling ¥700 million from two companies in fraudulent land deals.

Fortuna, R. (1990). "AET Articles Show Prejudice," Daily Yomiuri, 12 April, p. 7.

This is a letter to the editor responding to a three-part series on the Japan Exchange and Teaching program by Takaki Hasegawa (Daily Yomiuri, March 8, 15, and 28). Fortuna takes Hasegawa to task for comments made about the recent suicide by a member of the JET Program. He notes that suicide is not limited to foreign teachers--Japanese teachers also take their own lives. Fortuna suggests that the Ministry of Education may be remiss in insisting on increasing the number of participants in the JET Program before ironing out some of the flaws.

"Four Arrested on Marijuana Charge," Japan Times, 2 June 1990, p. 2.

Tokyo police have arrested a 20-year-old man and three teenagers for selling marijuana in a senior high school classroom. The youngest is a 16-year-old high school student: the other three are students at a local technical college.

Fowler, B. (1990). "Czechs Gleefully Pull Marx and Lenin from University Library Shelves," Asahi Evening, 12 April, p. 9.

Reports from Prague indicate that since the downfall of the Communist government last November far-reaching changes have been made in the Czechoslovakian university system and curriculum. For example, works by Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin have been removed from the shelves of Charles University. In addition, students are able to choose among the courses and professors for the first time. Deans who were party members have been replaced by new committees of students, professors and staff members. The number of required courses has been reduced and professors back from years in exile are teaching a new set of courses. Other schools mentioned in this article include Comenius University in Bratislava, the Prague School of Economics, and the Bratislava School of Economics.

Frasier Jr., R. (1990). "The 'Yo' Children," Daily Yomiuri, 21 April, p. 6.

The "yo" children form a sub-culture of African-American youth which has its own style of language, music and dress. This culture, however, does not offer useful support in moving these teenagers into adulthood. Instead, these young people often exhibit low self-esteem, little sense of control over their lives, and a belief that their destinies are in someone else's hands. They are over-represented in every negative statistical category--school dropout rates, crime, and teenage pregnancy. Many of them live in decaying urban environments amid extreme poverty, circumstances that affect their psychological and social development. Often the adults they see set bad examples and serve as poor role models. Frasier views this cultural group as victims whom society at large must rescue.the aid of these

"French Language Arbiters Make New Corrections," Japan Times, 21 June 1990, p. 4.

The High Council of the French Language has issued a paper with 15 pages of spelling changes. These changes are grouped in five categories: hyphenation, accent marks, plural forms of compound words, past participles of reflexive verbs, and anomalies. The Societie des Agreges, an association of university professors, has criticized the changes as confusing, unnecessary, and likely to render French less viable as a second language. Members of this group note that English has become a spoken language around the world despite the fact that its spelling is unchanged and often without logic.

"French Succumbs to Clarity," Daily Yomiuri, 22 June 1990, p. 5.

The High Council of the French Language has issued 15 pages of spelling changes which are designed to eliminate certain absurdities, uncertainties and anomalies from the language. However, the Societie des Agreges has stated that the changes merely introduce new anomalies into the way French is transcribed.

"Friends Grieve Japanese Student's Death," Daily Yomiuri, 19 April 1990, p. 12.

A Japanese students at Community Christian School in Bakersfield, California, died following an injury during a football practice.

"Frosh Dies of Too Much Sake," Mainichi Daily, 8 April 1990, p. 20.

A freshman student at the Nara University of Education died of acute alcohol poisoning. He had been drinking whiskey and sake with his friends at a dormitory welcoming party.

Fujioka, W. (1990). "Why Bachelors Go to School," Japan Times, 2 April, p. 20.

Bachelors Academy is a school in Osaka that trains men to find mates. Many reports indicate that large numbers of Japanese males are unable to attract a wife, partly because the number of men far surpasses the number of women. In the 20 to 39 age bracket, there are 8,318,000 single men and 5,263,000 single women. The qualities women most desire in a man are: (1) a diploma from a prestigious college, (2) respectable income, and (3) height. Overprotective mothers, slovenliness and stinginess are the three characteristics women most dislike in Japanese men.

Fujiwara, S. (1990). "AETs Bring New Cultures to Class," Daily Yomiuri, 21 June, p. 7.

This is Sakae Fujiwara's winning essay in the British Council Essay Competition. Fujiwara, an English teacher in a secondary school, suggests several ways assistant English teachers can be used to improve language instruction in Japanese classrooms. She encourages active participation between students and the foreign instructor and suggests that AETs can also be udeful in improving the English of the Japanese teacher. Fujiwara points out that one problem associated with language training in Japan is that it is often not practical; AETs offer an opportunity for students to put a foreign language to use. In addition, there is more than language occuring during these interactions because culture, too, is transmitted.

Fukushima, M. (1990). "China Grills Pro-Democracy Students in Japan," Mainichi Daily, 5 June, p. 12.

Chinese students in several national universities throughout Japan, including Kyoto University, Kanazawa University, and Nagoya University, have reported receiving threats from embassy officials as a result of their criticism of Beijing.

"Fulbright Urges Wider Educational Exchanges with West," International Herald Tribune, 11 June 1990, p. 2.

The Fulbright Program for educational exchange became law in 1946. This interview with J. William Fulbright explores some of the program's achievements. To date 180,000 scholars--one-third Americans and two-thirds foreign--have participated. He mentions that key advisors in the U.S.S.R., Poland, and South Korea are Fulbright alumni. Fulbright himself attended Oxford University during his student days and attributes that experience to his later professional achievements.

Fuchsberg, G. (1990). "M.B.A. Study Gives Programs Failing Grades," Asian Wall Street Journal, 12 June, p. 8.

The Graduate Management Admissions Council, the Los Angeles research organization that s ponsors the GMAT exam, has issued a report sharply critical of U.S. business schools, saying that many MBA's today are merely number-crunchers, ill-prepared to manage in the rapidly changing global marketplace. The report urges a fundamental rethinking of graduate managment education. While it does not list specific courses or topics that schools should emphasize, it recommends that each institution should conduct a thorough review of its curriculum. The article includes comments from leaders of University of Virginia's Darden School of Business, the Katz School of Business at University of Pittsburgh, and the University of Southern California business school. The GMAT exam, which 290,000 business school applicants took this past year, may soon be revised as a result of this report.

G

"Gabaron Tea Said Blood Pressure Remedy," Daily Yomiuri, 28 June 1990, p. 2.

A professor in the domestic science department of Otsuma Women's University has delivered a paper showing the beneficial effects of Gabaron tea on people suffering from high blood pressure. Gabaron tea resembles regular green tea but contains 20 to 30 times more gamma amino butyric acid, a substance said to lower blood pressure. Normally tea leaves are treated with steam after they are picked, but Gabaron tea is placed in a chamber filled with nitrogen gas and kept out of contact with oxygen for five hours, a process which increases the amino butyric acid.

Gladwell, M. (1990). "Geniuses Make It in Early Adulthood," Daily Yomiuri, 18 April, p. 5.

Psychologists studying creativity have shown that in a wide variety of fields, people are at their most productive and creative in early adulthood. People who rely on pure bursts of creativity--for example physicists, theoretical mathematicians and poets--tend to produce their most original work in their late 20s or early 30s. The output of novelists, engineers and medical researchers, on the other hand, tends to rise more slowly, peaking in the late 30s and early 40s. One reason given for the decline which follows is that these creative thinkers become distracted by new responsibilities or lulled into complacency by academic tenure or job promotions.

Glasser, I. (1990). "School Dress Codes Are a Dangerous Trend," USA Today, 17 May, p. 6A.

Glasser, the executive director of the American Civil Liberties Union, argues that dress codes strip students of their rights to free exporession and individuality, values schools should teach, not repress. Dress codes do not affect students' apparel after school when most crimes are likely to be commited. These codes create an environment that represses individuality and induces conformity.

"Global-Minded Firms Turn Students with Visas into Hot Job Prospects," Japan Times, 3 May 1990, p. 2.

In 1988, 520 foreign students attending universities or vocational schools were hired by Japanese companies; the number reached 489 in the first half of 1989. Foreign students who can speak both Japanese and their native language are attractive talent for Japanese firms. As of May 1, 1989, there were 31,251 foreign university or vocational school students in Japan.

"Gloomy Start of School," Asahi Evening, 2 April 1990, p. 6.

In the past, the Ministry of Education's course of study decreed it "desirable" for schools to fly the national flag and sing the national anthem during official functions. But, five years ago, the ministry instructed school supervisors to observe the practice strictly. And last year, the ministry carried out a changes which make the use of the flag and the anthem obligatory. This editorial takes a stand opposing this regulation and expresses skepticism about the wisdom of compelling educational policies which have a political flavor.

Goto, S. (1990). "Education Must Be First Priority," Daily Yomiuri, 14 June, p. 7.

Goto argues that high tuition rates--in the U.S. and in Japan--threaten to exclude capable students from programs of higher education.

"Gov't Eyes Increase in Foreign Students," Mainichi Daily, 16 April 1990, p. 14.

Japan lags behind the United States and Europe in terms of young foreigners accepted into the nation's universities. Following a sharp annual increase of about 20%, foreign students in Japan totaled 31,000 as of May last year. That compares with some 360,000 in the U.S., 120,000 in France, and 80,000 in West Germany. Asian nationals account for over 90% of the entire population of foreign students in Japan. The Ministry of Education is setting up a special panel of experts to advise ways to remove impediments to accepting more foreigners into Japanese schools.

"Govt Panel Seeks More Foreigners," Daily Yomiuri, 16 April 1990, p. 2.

Despite an ambitious program that seeks to enroll up to 100,000 foreign students by early in the next century, Japan lags behind the United States and Europe in terms of young foreigners accepted into ,the nation's universities. Following a sharp annual increase of about 20%, foreign students in Japan totaled 31,000 as of May last year. That compares with some 360,000 in the U.S., 120,000 in France, and 80,000 in West Germany. Asian nationals account for over 90% of the entire population of foreign students in Japan. The Ministry of Education is setting up a special panel of experts to advise ways to remove impediments to accepting more foreigners into Japanese schools. Heading this panel will be the president of Tokyo University.

"Govt Plans Programs to Improve Preschools," Daily Yomiuri, 6 May 1990, p. 2.

The Ministry of Education will start ten experimental preschool programs this fiscal year. One feature of these preschools will involve home visits among the students. Other innovations include opening playgrounds to groups of younger children under the supervision of parents and allowing mothers to take turns joining teachers as guest instructors at nursery school.

"Gov't Studying Enrollment at Age 3," Mainichi Daily, 22 June 1990, p. 12.

The Ministry of Education has announced that it will place greater emphasis on promoting and aiding families that which to enroll their children in kindergartens at the age of three. This action has been undertaken to address dwindling kindergarten enrollments and to increase opportunities for three-year olds to meet their peers. According to a 1989 government survey, 2,037,614 children were enrolled in the nation's 1,580 public and private kindergartens. Of these, 63.9 percent were 5 years old, 55.4 percent were 4 years old, and 18.3 percent were 3 years old. [This makes a total of 137.6 percent!] At present, the government provides financial assistance to 4- and 5-year old children in private kindergartens, but not to 3-year-olds.

"Govt to Better Prepare Teachers Going Abroad," Daily Yomiuri, 13 May 1990, p. 2.

Currently there are 84 Japanese schools, mostly a combination of primary and middle schools, in 57 countries, with an enrollment of about 18,000 students. In addition, there are 136 supplementary schools worldwide which offer Japanese language lessons to some 20,000 students. According to the Ministry of Education, 1,160 teachers, including 90 principals and 72 head teachers, are assigned to those schools--a tenfold increase over the past 20 years. In an effort to reduce adjustment problems caused by stress and culture shock, the ministry has initiated a new set of training guidelines for teachers assigned to overseas locations. Orientation programs have been lengthened to 50 days and appointments are made 15 months in advance.

"Govt to Promote Intl Languages," Daily Yomiuri, 15 April 1990, p. 2.

High school curricula set by the Ministry of Education now include English, German and French, but studies of other languages are also allowed. The ministry plans to introduce language studies other than English at about 30 high schools across the country next year. Which languages are to be taught is not mentioned in this article.

Graham, C. (1990). "Thousands of Dedicated Teachers," Asahi Evening, 3 April, p. 6.

In this letter to the editor, Graham argues that whether a teacher uses the British or the American dialect, standard conventions of the language must be followed.

Graham, T. (1990). "Licenses Impede Talented Teachers," Daily Yomiuri, 5 April, p. 7.

Graham states that standardized credentials for professional language teachers will not ensure excellence. He goes on to say that standardization may, in fact, act as impediments to many talented teachers who do not have the time or the money to spend obtaining "a boring MA in TESOL or education." Graham ends by suggesting that we should allow the market decide which teachers are to succeed or fail.

"Granddad Killed, Student Arrested," Japan Times, 14 April 1990, p. 2.

A seventeen-year-old high school student has been arrested and charged with attacking and fatally injuring his grandfather.

"Grateful Dead Banned at Stanford, Berkeley," Daily Yomiuri, 15 April 1990, p. 4.

Stanford University and the University of California at Berkeley have banned the rock group The Grateful Dead from their campuses. The reason given for this order are the number of drug-related arrests which have occurred each time the band has performed in the past.

"Group of Youths Arrives for Visit," Japan Times, 26 June 1990, p. 2.

One hundred American high school students enrolled in the Youth for Understanding program have arrived for a one-month stay in Japan. The program includes two students from each of the 50 states who were nominated by senators.

"Group Suggests New High School Course," Daily Yomiuri, 11 May 1990, p. 2.

The Central Council for Education, an advisory organ to the Ministry of Education, has proposed the creation of a comprehensive high school course. This course would be a combination of the existing vocational and general courses to meet the diversified needs of high school students as well as to reduce the perceived difference between students taking vocational courses and those taking the general courses in preparation for going to a university. The council is also recommending that commercial and industrial high schools include courses on information, welfare, and tourism.

H

Hadfield, P. (1990). "At a Loss for Words," Daily Yomiuri, 26 April, p. 7.

Hadfield observes that certain words and phrases in Japanese have no direct English equivalents. He finds it convenient to transfer these Japanese words into his English conversations rather than attempting to use circumlocutions in conveying their meanings.

"Hand, Foot, Mouth Disease Up 8-Fold Among Children," Mainichi Daily, 13 June 1990, p. 12.

A report released by the Ministry of Health and Welfare shows that eight times as many children have been infected by hand, foot and mouth disease this year as last year this time. Hand, foot and mouth disease, which is common during summer months, starts out as a fever and then appears in water blisters around the mouth, hands and feet; the infection is most frequent among children around 10 years old. According to the report, 16,802 patients around the country were treated for the disease as of June 2.

"Handicapped Coed Commuting by Shinkansen," Asahi Evening, 11 April 1990, p. 3.

A 17-year-old senior high student commutes to her school using the bullet train (shinkansen). Ari Ishihara was seriously injured in a traffic accident when she was a junior high student and has been confined to a wheelchair ever since.

Hanham, C. (1990). "Face Facts about English or Suffer the Consequences," Daily Yomiuri, 31 May, p. 7.

Hanham responds to C. Rifat's "'Anglo-American' English Furtively Colonizing Earth," (Daily Yomiuri, 10 May 1990) saying English is the main language of 12 countries today and the official language of another 33. It is also the main foreign language taught in high schools of 56 other countries. Perhaps as many as 2 billion people around the world--40 percent of its total population--can speak some English. Sixty percent of all radio broadcasts around the world, 70 percent of all letters written, 80 percent of all scientific papers, and 80 percent of all computer information is in English. Those for whom English is not a native language may be at some disadvantage, but ignoring the importance of this language and its role in international relations, puts them at an even greater disadvantage.

"Haramachi Youth to Gallop Mongolian Plain," Daily Yomiuri, 7 April 1990, p. 2.

Fifteen middle school students will travel to Inner Mongolia to stay with nomads and become familiar with horses in that culture. The cost of the expedition--around ¥300,000 per student--will be paid from city government funds.

"Harvard Sells All Tobacco Co. Stocks," Japan Times, 25 May 1990, p. 6.

Harvard University has sold all of its stocks in tobacco companies because of the dangers of smoking.

"Harvard's Stand," USA Today, 16 June 1990, p. 9.

Harvard University will not host an international AIDS conference in 1992 unless the U.S. lifts travel restrictions on visitors infected with AIDS.

"Hashimoto's Birth Rate Remark Makes US News," Mainichi Daily, 15 June 1990, p. 12.

A government report shows that in 1989, the average number of children per Japanese woman reached an all-time low of 1.57. The previous low was 1.58 in 1966. The Finance Minister has linked this low birth rate to higher education for women. Critics, however, blame the astronomical costs associated with bearing and rearing children as the reason for the decline. Both NBC and ABC reported this controversy during prime time television newscasts.

"Heisei School," Japan Times, 7 April 1990, p. 2.

A new public elementary school in Chiba Prefecture has taken the name Heisei. The significance of this arises from the fact that Heisei is the name given to the current emperor's reign.

"Her Dream Is 100,000 Books," Mainichi Daily, 11 May 1990, p. 12.

A Tokyo woman hopes to establish ten overseas Japanese libraries with 10,000 volumes each for the enjoyment of Japanese working, studying and living abroad. To gain the necessary linguistic skills needed to support this project, Kumiko Umezawa plans to study English at the University of Texas.

Hiatt, F. (1990a). "Naked Education: Preschool Spartanism," Daily Yomiuri, 21 April, p. 3.

Sunshine Kindergarten's philosophy places a high value on the Japanese belief that enduring hardship and persevering against all odds builds strength of character. At this preschool, pupils wear nothing but blue gym shorts and white gym shoes year-round. School authorities report that this type of environment has caused children to become healthier, less timid, and more active.

Hiatt, F. (1990b). "Japan's Leaders Back Fulbright-Style Fund," International Herald Tribune, 15 June, p. 4.

The Japanese government is spending as much as $650 million on a major new program for cultural exchange. This program will follow the example of the United Sates which created Fulbright scholarships to promote international understanding. This fund will also be used for translating books in both directions, to sponsor seminars, to bring cultural events from one country to another, and to promote other exchanges.

Hiatt, F. (1990c). "25 Years Old, Japan 'Peace Corps' Wins Acceptance at Home," International Herald Tribune, 19 June, p. 6.

Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteers is the equivalent of the U.S. Peace Corps only smaller. The Japanese program has dispatched about 9,000 volunteers since 1965 compared with more than 120,000 Americans since President Kennedy inaugurated the program in 1961. Currently, there are about 2,000 Japanese serving overseas in 45 developing countries, compared with about 6,000 Peace Corps volunteers. While U.S. Peace Corps volunteers were envisioned as ambassadors of democracy and American goodwill, the Japanese program emphasizes technical expertise--men and women up to age 40 who can bring practical experience in fields as varied as telephone-exchange repair, forestry, and chicken sexing. More and more nations now want Japanese-language instruction so 25.3% of the volunteers are working on the cultural and education side compared to 18.9% of all previous volunteers.

"High School Students Found to Harbor Modest Ambitions," Japan Times, 8 May 1990, p. 3.

A survey of 1,172 Japanese high school students and 1,069 American high school students shows that the Japanese have less ambitious plans for the future than their American counterparts. The students were asked if they wanted to experience some sort of adventure before reaching their 30s. About two-thirds of the Americans answered yes, but only a third of the Japanese gave a positive response.

"High Schools Ignoring Orders to Reduce Hours," Daily Yomiuri, 12 April 1990, p. 2.

A Ministry of Education campaign to introduce more diversity and flexibility into the high school curriculum by cutting down mandatory school hours has backfired because many schools have instituted new classes to help students enter prestigious universities. The ministry surveyed 2,814 regular high schools and 4,866 technical high schools nationwide in 1989 to find out how many were following the

new curriculum. While ministry curriculum cuts reduced class hours for high school students from 34 to 32 hours, only 24.5% of regular high schools said they limit average hours per week to less than 33. More than 63% of high schools require students to be in class 34 hours a week. Only 41.3% of the schools said they devote any time to extracurricular activities aimed at developing students' social development. Just 28.7% of regular high schools said they allot more than two hours for activities designed to develop students' originality, initiative and leadership.

"Higher Education Runs in Families," Japan Times, 18 May 1990, p. 2.

A survey by the Tokyo University newspaper shows that one out of ten freshmen has a parent who graduated from the university and about 40 percent have parents who both have university degrees. The survey also found that half the freshmen are graduates of six-year high schools. This type of high school comprises only 10 to 20 percent of all junior and senior high schools in Japan.

Hirai, S. (1990). "Programs Provide Hope for the Hidden Illiterates," Japan Times, 10 May, p. 3.

There are 33 public schools in Japan that provide instruction to people who did not finish compulsory education and who are functionally illiterate. Although the Ministry of Education maintains that more than 99 percent of Japanese are literate, researchers at Osaka University claim there are 3 million illiterates in Japan. Since 1982, the Ministry of Education has been subsidizing literacy classes nationwide. In 1988, the ministry earmarked ¥67 million to help municipalities hold 135 literacy classes for 3,000 students. Private groups are also engaged in literacy training. One of these, the Buraku Liberation League in Tokyo, has over the past ten years set up about 600 literacy classes nationwide.

Hiraoka, R. (1990). "Education Should Stress Japanese," Daily Yomiuri, 16 May, p. 3.

This 18-year-old university student argues that the Ministry of Education's plan to initiate classes in foreign languages other than English is merely a response to the current fashion. She suggests that the Japanese language be given more time and attention in schools.

"Hitachi Lab on US Campus," Mainichi Daily, 26 April 1990, p. 1.

A number of joint ventures between foreign companies and U.S. universities have begun to take place. Hitachi Ltd. has opened a biotechnology research center at the University of California at Irvine. A consortium of West German companies built a computer science building at the University of California at Berkeley, and a Japanese pharmaceutical company is constructing a lab on the campus of the University of California at San Diego. NEC Corp. is planning to open an artificial intelligence laboratory in Princeton, New Jersey. NEC officials say they intend to recruit researchers from Princeton University.

Hodgkinson, L. (1990). "Trained Eyes Do the Trick Says Speed-Reading Champ," Daily Yomiuri, 3 May, p. 7.

Stuart Adam is the fastest reader in the world. He can read a 100,000-word novel in less than an hour, and a newspaper at the rate of 10,000 words a minute. Adam believes that the faster you read, the more you take in. The ability to speed-read has little to do with intelligence; the key lies in training the eye muscles to concentrate properly.

Hoffman, D. (1990). "Bush to Protect Chinese Students," Daily Yomiuri, 8 April, p. 4.

President George Bush, under pressure from members of Congress, has announced that he will issue an executive order to protect Chinese students in the U.S. from deportation.

"Hori to Appoint Commission on Helping Foreign Students," Japan Times, 16 April 1990, p. 2.

The Minister of Education has set up a panel of experts to serve as an advisory commission to draft comprehensive recommendations on solving problems faced by foreign students in Japan. The 10-member panel will discuss measures to encourage colleges to accept more foreign students; the way Japanese language should be taught; how to solve foreign students' housing problems in big cities; and what, if anything, the government should do once the students return home.

"Hosei U. Takes Action Against Vote Rigging," Mainichi Daily, 16 May 1990, p. 12.

Following reports of rigged elections within its alumni association, Hosei University authorities have issued a call for election system reforms as well as cancellation of this year's alumni election results.

Huggett, C. (1990). "Schools Going Educational," Japan Times, 22 May, p. 4.

In 1986, the Diet passed the Equal Employment Opportunity Law, giving women the chance to enter new professions in the workforce. As a result, female enrollment increased at coeducational universities because they offered the social science courses women needed for their new careers. This caused enrollment at women's private universities to drop. Because of this, almost ten private women's universities have changed to coeducational institutions. Among those mentioned are Nagoya University of Economics, Gifu University of Education, and Shukutoku University. There are 87 women's universities remaining in Japan. The Ministry of Education has announced that if these schools decide to admit males accreditation as coeducational institutions would be automatic.

Huey, J., and D. Kanagawa (1990). "Kidscene: Let Kids be Kids!" Asahi Evening, 20 May, p. 6.

An American woman who has lived many years in Japan looks at the differences in child-rearing practices and attitudes toward children in the two countries. She believes that in Japan children are a more valued and integral part of society as a whole. While Americans love their children, they often try to fit children into their hectic lifestyles instead of modifying their ways to meet children's needs.

I

Inoue, E. (1990). "Differences Between Nihongo and Kokugo," Daily Yomiuri, 10 May, p. 7.

Inoue, a professor at Meisei University, has also taught at Oakland University in New Zealand and at London University in Britain. Although his field is Japanese literature, he finds this English description inappropriate. He prefers to think of this as "national literature." The reasons he gives to support this distinction are not very clear from a non-Japanese standpoint.

"Institution Head Given 3 Years," Daily Yomiuri, 5 April 1990, p. 2.

The former chief of an institution for mentally disturbed children has been sentenced to three years in prison for beating to death one of the patients.

Itoi, K. (1990). "Japan's School for the Heirs of Success," International Herald Tribune, 22 April, p. 13.

Corporate Japan consists of nisei, or second generation people. In family-owned businesses throughout Japan, the founding fathers are now aging, retired or already deceased. In many cases, the sons and daughters are expected to assume control. Zaikai Nisei Gakuin offers a three-year course exclusively designed for this new generation of business leaders. About half of the students are high school graduates who chose Zaikai Nisei Gakuen as an alternative to university. The program costs around ¥10 million ($63,000). This spring the school started two new courses: a four-year program in international management (¥12 million) and a two-year secretary course for women (¥3.5 million).

Iwase, M. (1990). "Joint College in West Virginia Has Teething Pains," Japan Times, 6 June, p. 3.

Salem-Teikyo University is a joint venture between Salem College in West Virginia and Teikyo University in Tokyo. The goal of this venture is to bring together 500 Japanese and 500 U.S. students to provide a rich mix of intercultural education. However, the students seem to have different views; many want to transfer to other American universities as soon as they improve their English.

J

"Jackie Chan Gives Scholarships to 17 College Students," Daily Yomiuri, 11 April 1990, p. 2.

Jackie Chan, the Hong Kong kung-fu film star, has awarded scholarships to 17 students, all children of war-displaced Japanese returnees from China. The amount of each Jackie Chan Fund Scholarship is ¥100,000.

"Japan Eases Stance on ROK Residents," Daily Yomiuri, 9 April 1990, p. 2.

In 1983, the Ministry of Education issued a statement saying that only Japanese nationals can serve as public officials in posts wielding the power to influence people's opinions, such as teachers at municipal primary, middle and high schools. This article, however, notes that currently there are 33 foreign teachers--28 of them Koreans--in Tokyo alone. This is because enforcement of the "nationality requirement" clause is entrusted to the local governments which conduct the teachers' license examination. While the ministry has tacitly accepted the situation, it officially maintains that local education boards have failed to observe the rules.

"Japan Exchange Plan OK'd for Science Grads," Daily Yomiuri, 6 May 1990, p. 2.

The Japan-U.S. Agreement on Cooperation in Science and Technology is being used to promote bilateral cooperation in the sciences. The Science and Technology Agency in Japan has agreed to accept 25 American graduate students for two-month summer study programs in Tsukuba. It is believed that this exchange program will make it easier for graduate students to conduct research in Japan after they earn their doctorates.

"Japan Top Spender on Toys for Tots," Mainichi Daily, 3 April 1990, p. 6.

Studies have revealed that high-tech and educational toys are booming these days. In 1988, Japanese children received an average of ¥58,363 ($389.08) in toys. Next came West Germany with ¥56284 ($375.22) and France with ¥50.686 ($337.90). U.S. children had only ¥49,081 ($327.20) spent on them. Puzzles, math-learning equipment and computer games are especially popular in Japan.

"Japanese-Language Schools Are Listed in Thick Directory," Japan Times, 19 May 1990, p. 2.

Last year the Ministry of Education and the Ministry of Justice established criteria for Japanese language schools to follow. Critera includes the number and quality of the institution's teaching staff, quality and scale of its facilities, and the amount of class time available. Under those guidelines, the National Standards for the Operation of Japanese Language Institutes has recently issued a guidebook on listing 251 approved schools. The book is designed to help foreign students who want to study in Japan. A total of 12,000 Booklets have been published and will be distributed to all Japanese embassies and consulates abroad.

"Japanese-Language Schools Demand Eased Regulations on Immigration," Asahi Evening, 17 April 1990, p. 3.

Managers of Japanese-language schools have called for eased immigration regulations for foreign students in order to boost their businesses. Although these schools once attracted thousands of young Asians, they are now facing student shortages because of tightened immigration policies. Students have mainly come from China, South Korea, Taiwan and other Asian countries. There were 35,000 students enrolled in 1988, of whom over 28,000 were Chinese.

"Japanese Lawyer Harvard Bound," Daily Yomiuri, 8 June 1990, p. 3.

Yukio Yanagida, a Japanese lawyer, has accepted an offer to lecture for one year at Harvard University about barriers to investment between the U.S. and Japan.

"Japanese Schools List Issued for Foreigners," Daily Yomiuri, 19 May 1990, p. 2.

Last year the Ministry of Education and the Ministry of Justice established criteria for Japanese language schools to follow. Critera includes the number and quality of the institution's teaching staff, quality and scale of its facilities, and the amount of class time available. Under those guidelines, about 450 schools applied for approval and 345 were authorized. An association of language school operators has recently issued a guidebook on 253 of the approved schools. Of these, 217 are in Tokyo and another 34 are in Osaka. The book is designed to help foreign students avoid bogus language schools.

"JASA States Study of Foreign College Athletes," Mainichi Daily, 23 April 1990, p. 12.

The chairman of the Japan Amateur Sports Association has ruled that foreign students in Japanese universities with resident status may be allowed to take part in annual national sports meets. The Education Minister, however, opposes this policy.

"Job Recruiting Is Turning Vicious," Japan Times, 20 June 1990, p. 18.

A survey conducted this spring found that an average of ¥1,000,000 was being spent on hiring each college graduate--more than three times the amount spent five years ago. Another survey reveals that 210,000 male graduates were offered over 600,000 jobs. This article points out that as of May, 1989, there were 2,673 vocational schools across the nation with a total enrollment of 559,000 students. Businesses suffering from acute labor shortages cannot overlook this great pool of prospective employees. Schools specifically named in this article include Kwansei Gakuin University, Ritsumeikan University, Tokyo Institute of Technology, Daito Bunka University, Shonan Institute of Technology, Keio University, Chiyoda Institute of Technology, Nippon Electronics College, and Kanda Institute of Foreign Languages.

Johnson, D. (1990). "The Trials of Some Teenagers," International Herald Tribune, 17 April, pp. 1-2.

Six counties in Indiana have joined the Teen Court program as an alternative to juvenile court. This system of justice is open to young offenders who would otherwise be put on probation. Instead, they can choose a punishment of community service meted out by a jury of their peers. Each offender who chooses to be tried in Teen Court must agree to return as a juror in another case. That way, juveniles come to take the law's side and grasp the consequences of criminal behavior. State organizations supporting this program include the Indiana Youth Services Association and the Indiana Department of Mental Health.

Johnson, K. (1990). "School Boss Lacks Courses," USA Today, 16 June, p. 2A.

Ted Kimbrough, the superintendent of Chicago's schools, lacks 18 credit hours in school management and planning which Illinois says he needs to meet his job requirements. Kimbrough, who graduated from California State University, has 25 years experience as a school administrator and has taught some of the Illinois prerequisites.

Jones, E. (1990). "The Battle Over English," Newsweek, 25 June, p. 19.

Between 60 and 80 percent of Eastern European schoolchildren will soon opt for English--instead of Russian or German--as their second language. To meet future demand, the region will need an estimated 100,000 English teachers by the end of the century. The Eastern Europeans are not learning British English but rather American. The British Council, the BBC, Oxford University Press, and other British agencies are doing their best to counter this trend.

"JR West Issues Rail Etiquette Cards to Girls," Japan Times, 12 April 1990, p. 2.

Problems have arisen at train stations in the Kinki region because of the "flighty" behavior of high school girls. The students who are absorbed in talking board trains slowly causing schedules to be delayed.

"Juku Got Leaked Exam Scores," Mainichi Daily, 4 May 1990, p. 12.

This year confidential results of university entrance exams were leaked for the first time since the testing system was established in 1959. The leak occurred from the Daigaku Nyushi Center (University Entrance Exam Center). Kawaijuku, a Nagoya-based cram school with 16 schools nationwide with 80,000 students, received exam information about one month after the tests were administered. The Ministry of Education claims the leak caused no actual harm because the tests had already been administered. The center exam was given on January 13 and 14; a total of 48,350 students took this test.

"Justice Ministry Said Working on Reducing Foreign Students," Mainichi Daily, 30 April 1990, p. 14.

Nearly 2,000 foreign students, mainly from Asian countries, who wanted to enter technical schools in the Tokyo area after graduating from Japanese language schools, were refused extensions of their visas by the Ministry of Justice. According to the ministry, there were 47,800 foreign students in Japan in 1988, including 35,000 from China. Other Asian students came from the Philippines, Bangladesh, Thailand, and Myanmar. Ministry spokesmen state that many of these students work illegally during the time they are in Japan.

Kageyama, Y. (1990a). "Some Schools Ignore Flag, Song Rule," Japan Times, 7 April, p. 2.

Despite a Ministry of Education decree requiring display of the Hinomaru flag and singing the traditional national anthem "Kimigayo," all eight elementary schools in Kunitachi, Tokyo did neither at their opening ceremonies. The decision not to follow the ministry's ruling came after both teachers and parents expressed heavy opposition. A ministry spokesman said there are no plans at present to punish noncompliant schools in the Tokyo area.

Kageyama, Y. (1990b). "Tokyo Municipal Schools Take Steps to Compete for Shrinking Student Pool," Japan Times, 2 June, p. 3.

Of Tokyo's 468 senior high schools, about half are private and the other half are municipal. For most students serious about getting into a prestigious univeristy, a private school is the better choice. As a result Tokyo municipal schools have regularly lost ground to the private schools in the city. Because the number of students is rapidly decreasing (by 1994 the total number of junior high graduates is ex peded to drop to about two-thirds of the peak it reached in 1987), schools must compete to survive. To address this challenge, the Tokyo Metropolitan Government Education Office is considering the possiblity of revamping the city's school system to the course model; four city high schools now use the course system. In the current system, students are placed in pools of schools called "groups," depending on their academic upon their academic performance. The allocation to individual schools comes later. About ten percent of the students do not get into the school of their choice within the group. Other proposed changes would allow each school to set its own admission standards. This would theoretically allow scholastically-oriented schools to set higher standards and other schools to refashion their curricula to meet the needs of specific student populations.

"Kaifu Proposes Southwest Asia Education Plan," Daily Yomiuri, 28 April 1990, p. 1.

Prime Minister Kaifu has suggested greater academic cooperation and exchanges with Southeast Asian nations. He has recommended that this effort be coordinated through a university in India. The Indian government will be asked to identify a suitable institution for this venture.

Kasuya, K. (1990). "National Flag a Beautiful Symbol," Daily Yomiuri, 16 May, p. 3.

A Japanese housewife states that the debate over whether the raising of the national flag and singing the national anthem is appropriate in schools is healthy evidence that Japanese are exercising their freedom of speech.

"Kawasaki Group Hits Use of Flag, Anthem," Daily Yomiuri, 6 April 1990, p. 2.

The Ministry of Education has obliged all primary, middle and high schools to raise the flag and have students sing the anthem at school ceremonies in the 1990 school year. In Kawasaki, a citizen's group opposed to this decree distributed leaflets to primary and middle school students and their parents.

Kealing, J. (1990). "Chihaya Institute Responds to Students' Plights," Japan Times, 11 May, p. 13.

The Chihaya Japanese Study Institute offers Japanese instruction at a variety of levels for a low cost. The institute which was founded in 1987 provides a place where foreigners of any nationality can learn about Japanese language and culture.

Kelly, D. (1990a). "A Plan to End Racism on Campus," USA Today, 6 June, p. 9A.

According to the American Association of State Colleges and Universities, a group made up of 375 schools representing 20 percent of all college enrollments, recommends more aggressive programs to counter campus racism. The association suggests conducting sensitivity training, teaching about different cultures in all disciplines, and training administrators to respond promptly to violence. The association's leader is the president of Shippensburg University in Pennsylvania. Both the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching and the U.S. Department of Education have reported increased racial tensions on U.S. college campuses.

Kelly, D. (1990b). "An 'Epidemic' of Rural Teens Driving Drunk," USA Today, 16 June, p. 9A.

A survey which appeared in the Journal of Health shows that 16 percent of junior and senior high students from small towns in rural Illinois had driven a car at least once in the previous six months after drinking alcohol or using drugs. This research was conducted by the University of Southern Illinois in Carbondale. The poll indicated that driving under the influence increases with a student's age.

Kelly, D. (1990c). "A Call to Cut School Class Size," USA Today, 27 June, p. 9A.

The National Association of Elementary School Principals has issued a policy statement calling for classes of no more than 15 students. Presently, an average U.S. class has 17.4 students. The principals did not attempt to calculate the cost for implementing this policy but announced it as a national goal.

"Kent State University Memorial Dedicated," Daily Yomiuri, 6 May 1990, p. 3.

A memorial has been erected in memory of the four students who were killed at Kent State University 20 years ago during anti-Vietnam War demonstrations.

"Kids' Job Picks Still Unchanged," Daily Yomiuri, 5 May 1990, p. 2.

More than 16,000 kindergarten and primary school children throughout Japan were asked "What would you like to be when you grow up?" The results show that 15.1 percent of the boys want to become baseball players, followed by 7 percent who like the role of policemen and 5 percent who wanted to be toy shop owners. The remainder of the top 10, in order, included soccer player, pilot, teacher, research scientist, scholar, medical doctor, salaryman, and train conductor. On the other hand, nursery school teacher was the most popular profession among girls at 12 percent, followed by cake shop owner (8.5%), and teacher (8.1%). Next came flower shop owner, piano teacher, singer, TV personality, hairdresser, cartoonist, and stewardess.

"Kids Teaching Parents," Japan Times, 3 May 1990, p. 20.

This editorial urges children to insist that their fathers take them outdoors. This will, in fact, help rehabilitate workaholics and encourage them to enjoy life.

Kobayashi, K. (1990). "Underaged Drinking Must Be Stopped," Daily Yomiuri, 18 April, p. 3.

This letter to the editor comments on the alcohol-induced death of a freshman student at Nara University of Education. The author argues that university staff should be held accountable for the behavior of students and that better guidance should be provided.

"Kobe Getting Oxford Branch," Mainichi Daily, 21 June 1990, p. 12.

Oxford University's St. Catherine's College will open its first overseas branch in Kobe in the fall of 1991. The total cost of the plan is estimated at ¥3.45 billion. The branch college will offer three courses: (1) a one-year

graduate course, (2) a three-month training program for European students, and (3) an exchange program for researchers and scholars. Within the graduate course, six lecturers from Oxford will give lectures in English on international relations, economics, European Community studies, and other subjects to 40 students who hold diplomas from four-year universities or equivalent qualifications. Those who finish the one-year course will be able to go on to a second year at Oxford.

Koizumi, T. (1990). "Videos Destroy Vital Verbal Skills," Daily Yomiuri, 30 May, p. 3.

A Japanese housewife argues that audio-visual entertainment is robbing children of important verbal communication skills.

"Korean HS Spikers Excluded from Games," Mainichi Daily, 26 June 1990, p. 12.

A Korean high school was excluded from regular season volleyball games for Osaka area high schools by the Osaka high school sports federation. The federation explained that Korean schools are considered as vocational schools by the School Education Law making their students ineligible for local school games.

"Korean, Indonesian and Persian Language Classes Offered," Japan Times, 5 June 1990, p. 16.

The Institute for the Study of Languages and Cultures of Asia and Africa at Tokyo University of Foreign Studies plans courses in Korean, Indonesian, and Persian.

"Korean Resident Barred from Student Exchange," Japan Times, 24 May 1990, p. 2.

Han Yang Chun, a second-year student in the Korean Department at Osaka University of Foreign Studies, has been told by the Japan-Korea Cultural Foundation that he is not eligible for a Foreign Ministry sponsored program because he is not a Japanese national. The program was launched in 1984 to promote friendship between youths of Japan and Korea. Some 150 Japanese students have visited South Korea under this program.

"Korean Student Files Police-Harassment Suit," Japan Times, 12 May 1990, p. 2.

A North Korean senior high school student in Nagoya has filed a suit alleging that he was kicked, insulted and had his possessions damaged by local police.

"Koreans Hurt by Japanese HS Students," Mainichi Daily, 21 April 1990, p. 12.

Ten Korean junior high school students were attacked by a group of Japanese high school students in Osaka. One of the younger students was seriously injured. When interviewed by the police, one of the attackers told police that he was taking revenge for a friend who was threatened by a group of boys with dyed hair whom he assumed to be Koreans. An official of the junior high stated that none of the students in the school have dyed hair but that they are regularly the victims of such discrimination.

Kumada, M. (1990). "A Summer Working in Japan: Job Program Provides Internships for U.S. Students," Japan Times, 21 June, p. 13.

Forty-four American students are currently working at 31 Japanese companies as interns under a summer job training program organized by Temporary Center Company. The 1990 program, which runs through August 24, aims to foster better understanding of the Japanese economy and business community. The 44 interns, chosen from 1,200 applicants, include undergraduates and graduate students from Yale University, Harvard University, Princeton University, Columbia University, Dartmouth College, Cornell University, University of Pennsylvania, Brown University, and Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Each intern receives ¥200,000 a month plus a $1,000 scholarship from the Nambu Foundation.

L

"L. American Texts Distort Korean History, Says Prof." Mainichi Daily, 26 April 1990, p. 3.

A professor at Kankuk University of Foreign Studies in Seoul claims that high school textbooks in Mexico, Argentina and Columbia contain errors and fallacies about Korean history.

"Labor Shortage Fuels Competition for New Graduates in Japan," Asahi Evening, 17 April 1990, p. 7.

Since 1953, a gentlemen's agreement among members of the Japan Federation of Employers' Associations (Nikkeiren) has urged businesses from recruiting senior university students until August. This restriction was established to allow students to pursue their academic work undisturbed by outside pressures. However, according to reports by a Waseda University senior and a job placement officer at Meiji University, businesses have already begun their recruiting efforts for the coming year. This aggressive approach has been stimulated by the current labor shortage in Japan.

Larson, E. (1990). "English Education Needs Repairing," Daily Yomiuri, 5 April, p. 7.

The English Program Coordinator at Miyazaki Nihon University High School criticizes the way the Ministry of Education's JET Program is operated. He suggests that the project should be decentralized to accommodate the many differences that exist in individual schools. In addition, Larson mentions that schools should give the teachers in the JET Program greater responsibility and accept them as professionals. Finally, he believes that JET teachers must make greater efforts to bridge the cultural gaps that exist between them and their Japanese counterparts.

"LDP Committee to Push Foreign Trainee Plan," Daily Yomiuri, 26 June 1990, p. 2.

In 1989, Japan accepted 29,489 foreign trainees through the Japan International Cooperation Agency and other similar enterprises. The Liberal Democratic Party is urging that quotas for foreign trainees be increased to help in alleviating Japan's labor shortage. The LDP suggests sending foreign workers to schools operated by the Employment Promotion Corp., a semi-governmental body with 400 vocational schools across the country which can train people in 90 different kinds of jobs.

Lehner, U. and A. Murray, (1990). "Youth of Japan, U.S. Reflect Cultural Gap," Asian Wall Street Journal, 18 June, pp. 1, 8.

The high school in the New York suburb of Scarsdale now has a student body that is 17 percent Japanese. These Japanese students tend to socialize mainly with one another, make fewer American friends, learn less English and lock themselves into a self-reinforcing segregation. The American students view the Japanese with suspicion and a somewhat threatening force. This article goes on to examine differences in student attitudes on both sides. The Japanese, for example, appear driven to succeed academically so that they can later enter university programs. American students link their study habits to future financial success which may or may not be achieved through academic perseverance.

"Lip-Sewing Teacher Fired in China," Daily Yomiuri, 10 April 1990, p. 5.

A Chinese teacher, who put acupuncture needles through the lips of two 9-year-old students to prevent them from talking in class, was dismissed.

"Lonely Son Travels 1,000 Km In Vain," Daily Yomiuri, 7 June 1990, p. 2.

A 14-year-old middle school student ran away from an orphanage and traveled 1,000 kilometers to see his mother, was sent back to the orphanage without having seen her. About a year ago the boy's parents were divorced, and both remarried; the boy was put in an orphanage. Missing his mother, the boy left the orphanage and traveled by stealing rides on trains. Along the way, he stole ¥9000 to buy food. When stopped by the police, the boy had only ¥16--about ten cents.

"Lower Birthrate Due to Women's Higher Education: Hashimoto," Mainichi Daily, 14 June 1990, p. 12.

The Japanese government is alarmed by reports that the nation's birthrate has hit an all-time low of 1.57 children per woman in 1989. The finance minister has suggested this trend reflects the increased number of women seeking higher education. The percentage of women high school graduates enrolling in colleges has more than doubled over the past two decades from 18.2 percent in 1970 to 37.1 percent in 1987. The education minister recommends that the issue of declining birthrates be addressed in life-long education programs.

M

Ma, K. (1990a). "Manga Mania: What It Is," Daily Yomiuri, 2 April, p. 7.

At a recent meeting held by the Forum for Corporate Communications, Yakeshi Yoro, a professor at Tokyo University, talked about the Japanese obsession with manga, comic books. He believes that the fondness for manga is related to the way Japanese read. The visual characteristics of kanji, Chinese characters, coupled with the cartoon drawings appeals to the Japanese mind.

Ma, K. (1990b). "Pilot Training--Language School Takes to U.S. Skies," Daily Yomiuri, 5 April, p. 7.

Ruxon Inc., the owner of four Tokyo-based English-language schools, has opened a new flight training school in California. Hesperia Flight Academy, plans to train Japanese students under a three-phase program that will qualify them to be licensed as private pilots by both the U.S. Federal Aviation Administration and the Japanese Civil Aviation Bureau. Cheaper fuel, maintenance, land, and aircraft as well as better weather conditions in the U.S.will reduce the cost of obtaining a pilot's license for Japanese students. A pilot's license in Japan costs as much as ¥3 million but only ¥1.5 million in the U.S. Within the past three years the number of Japanese flight schools have grown from 10 to around 40.

Ma, K. (1990c). "NTT's English Info Service," Daily Yomiuri, 19 April, p. 7.

NTT in Tokyo has an English information service to help non-Japanese-speaking foreigners. The company plans to broaden its service by taking on staff who speak Chinese, Korean, Bengali and Pakistani.

Maezawa, T. (1990a). "Contest Highlights U.S. Students' Skills," Daily Yomiuri, 31 May, p. 7.

On April 20, the Seventh Annual Washington State Japanese Language Speech and Skit Contest was held in Seattle. A $1000 college scholarship was awarded to the first prize winner; other prizes included encyclopedia. The number of high school students studying Jpanese in Washington is higher than that of any other U.S. state. In the last three years, it has doubled to about 3,000 at 64 high schools.

Maezawa, T. (1990b). "Japanese Classes at Bainbridge High School," Daily Yomiuri, 7 June, p. 7.

In Washington State, Japanese education is promoted most among the 50 states. Fifty-nine (21%) of the state's 282 public high schools offer Japanese language training. Five of the 262 middle schools and four of the 37 private high schools have Japanese classes. According to a survy by the Japan America Society, about 3,000 Washington high school students (1.3%) currently study Japanese. Students at Bainbridge High School are required to take a foreign language--French, Spanish or Japanese--one hour a day, five days a week, for three of their four years at the school. About 200 pupils are enrolled in the Japanese course. In Eastern Washington, the Satellite Telecommunications Educational Programming (STEP) network is used to teach two levels of Japanese to 400 students in 45 high schools in Washington, Idaho, Montana, Oregon, and Alaska. This network will expand next year to include Nebraska and Texas. Other states promoting Japanese studies include Hawaii, Oregon, New York, and Indiana, which have 32, 36, 27, and 23 high schools teaching Japanese. A survey conducted by the Center for the Improvement of Teaching of Japanese Language and Culture in High School found that 313 high schools in 37 states offer Japanese classes.

Maezawa, T. (1990c). "The Search Continues for New Teaching Techniques," Daily Yomiuri, 14 June, p. 7.

While the state of Washington has placed a high priority on teaching Japanese language in its high schools, finding qualified teachers and suitable textbooks has proven difficult. The article mentions programs offered by the University of Washington and by Everett Community College. This summer, the Japan-America Society of the State of Washington plans to sponsor a Total Immersion Japanese Language and Culture Camp, a week-long training program for one hundred high school students.

Maezawa, T. (1990d). "Training Tomorrow's Japan Experts," Daily Yomiuri, 21 June, p. 7.

One high school student in the state of Washington says that interest in learning Japanese is high because there are many opportunities to use the language in ordinary life. In addition, students view Japanese as a useful professional tool in the future. This fall, the Ministry of Education will start a program which will train 50 Japanese teachers in different teaching methodologies and cross-cultural exchange issues before sending them overseas for two years. This effort is being made to meet the growing desire among foreigners to learn Japanese. In addition, the teachers will return to Japan with better understanding about the countries where they have worked. [A correction to this article (Daily Yomiuri, 28 June 1990, p. 7) explains the number of teachers to be trained is 15 rather than 50.]

"Makuhari High to Open Schools for Overseas Students and Returnees," Daily Yomiuri, 21 June 1990, p. 7.

Shibuya Gakuen, an educational foundation, has announced it will open one school in Singapore in April, 1991, and another in Chiba Prefecture in 1992, to educate Japanese children overseas and to accommodate their return to Japan. As of May, 1989, 417 Japanese returnees were studying in private and public high schools in Chiba. This number has steadily increased and is expected to continue to do so. Although Makuhari and Goyosei International high schools accept about 100 returnees each, these schools have had difficulty standardizing their curricula because the language skills of returning students is generally not at the same level as those who have remained in Japan.

Mann, J. (1990). "China Devises Attack on Students in U.S.," Daily Yomiuri, 14 May, p. 3.

A Chinese diplomat who defected has produced a document which shows China is attempting to isolate and discredit Chinese student leaders and pro-democracy organizations in the U.S. This document also reveals that China expects between 70 and 80 percent of government-sponsored students and scholars in the U.S. and Canada will not return to China in the near future.

"MBA Scholarship," Asahi Evening, 25 April 1990, p. 7.

The University of Ulster of Northern Ireland is recruiting Japanese to participate in its MBA Program, a 15-month course. The university is offering a scholarship which covers tuition, travel and other expenses.

"Medical Student Stabbed to Death," Daily Yomiuri, 20 April 1990, p. 2.

A 24-year-old student at Saitama Medical University died of loss of blood from multiple stab wounds. Police regard acquaintances of the victim as the probable culprit.

"Middle School Backs Down." Daily Yomiuri, 31 May 1990, p. 3.

A protest staged by 70 students has forced officials at a middle school to ease repressive dormitory rules. These rules included bans on visiting other dormitory rooms, reading comics, playing radios or cassette players, using acne medication, and writing letter to members of the opposite sex. The faculty has announced they will abolish or change 15 points of contention in the dorm rules, including increasing free time after dinner, lifting the ban on acne medication, and removing the iron bars on dormitory rooms.

"Middle School Studies Chinese." Daily Yomiuri, 14 June 1990, p. 3.

Students at one Japanese middle school are learning Chinese language and culture under the guidance of an assistant professor at Himeji Dokkyo University. The training is set up as a club which meets once a week.

Milloy, C. (1990). "A U.S. College Education--in Racism." Japan Times, 25 June, p. 21.

The National Institute of Prejudice and Violence has reported a resurgence of racism on U.S. college campuses. Racist incidents have been reported at University of Virginia, Harvard University, University of Massachusetts, Temple University in Texas, and George Mason University. To express alarm at this situation, the Collegiate Black Caucus met in Washington to demand greater government action in supporting education programs for minorities. Educators at North Carolina Agricultural & Technical State University and at Johns Hopkins University confirm that racial tensions have grown in recent years.

"Minister: Education Hurting Birthrate." Daily Yomiuri, 14 June 1990, p. 2.

The minister of finance reportedly stated that Japan's birthrate was dropping because women were increasingly gaining higher education.

"Minnesota State Univ. Students Welcomed." Asahi Evening, 12 May 1990, p. 3.

Minnesota State University in Akita Prefecture has become the first U.S. branch college in Japan to have American students. The student body will be comprised of 52 American students--ranging from freshmen to seniors--and 256 Japanese freshmen. The first year for most Japanese students will be filled with English classes taught by 17 teachers. After their English proficiency improves, they can take general classes with the American students. The school has two Japanese faculty members.

Mitgang, L. (1990). "GRE Cheating Found in India." Daily Yomiuri, 5 April, p. 7.

A five-month investigation by the Educational Testing Service has found an epidemic of cheating on standardized tests in India, leading to cancellation of 6,600 scores. Some 366,000 students worldwide take the GRE each year.

Mitsumori, Y. (1990a). "Expression in Action." Daily Yomiuri, 17 April, p. 7.

The Tokyo College of Welfare, a two-year college for health care instructors, introduced dance therapy classes in 1987. Recently, a member of the American Dance Therapy Association was in Tokyo to give instruction in this field. One participant, an assistant professor at St. Catherine's Women's College, is interested in applying dance therapy to speech pathology.

Mitsumori, Y. (1990b). "New Challenge Awaits Educator." Daily Yomiuri, 3 May, p. 7.

Noriko Sato, a graduate of Osaka University of Foreign Studies and a member of the Japan-America Student Conference, has spent the past eight years working with the International Education Center, a non-profit education foundation in Tokyo. She has also worked at the School of International Studies, a night school which trains prospective business school candidates. Sato's interest in multicultural education allowed her to study at the University of Washington for two years. She is now planning to the U.S. to work for a school near Seattle.

Mitsumori, Y. (1990c). "UNICEF Staffer Enjoys Int'l Job." Daily Yomiuri, 17 May, p. 7.

Sumiko Hayashi has spent the past twelve years working with the United Nations Children's Fund. She notes that UNICEF is targeting children's welfare--not a sophisticated life but basic needs and not higher education but primary-level education such as reading and writing.

"Moms Want to Be Big Sisters for Their Kids, Survey Finds." Japan Times, 13 May 1990, p. 2.

A survey conducted by the Mothers' and Children's Health and Welfare Association found that 32.5 percent of pregnant women want to have a sister-like relationship with their children; 15.5 percent said they wanted a warm and tender relationship; and 12.4 percent opted for an understanding relationship. Sports with their sons and shopping with their daughters topped the list of things mothers hope to do with their children.

Moore, M. (1990). "Harvard Solidarity Emerges in East Bloc," USA Today, 26 June, p. 10B.

Harvard is setting up alumni clubs in Poland, Czechoslovakia, and Hungary. There are presently about 80 Harvard alumni in Poland. The university views these associations as a valuable means of linking investment and ideas between the Eastern Bloc and the U.S.

"More Children Getting Diseases While Abroad," Daily Yomiuri, 12 May 1990, p. 2.

A survey conducted by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs shows there were more than 300,000 Japanese living overseas in 1988, of which 47,118 were children at or below high school age. One third of these children live in less-developed areas where health risks are great. Japan currently has no institution that can supply information on local medical conditions to expatriate Japanese nor does it have a place where returning Japanese can be examined for infectious or parasitic diseases.

"More Language Studies Mulled," Mainichi Daily, 16 April 1990, p. 14.

The Ministry of Education plans to promote studies of foreign languages other than English. High school curricula set by the ministry now include English, German and French, but other languages are allowed. However, high schools teaching languages other than English account for only 5% of the total.

"More Math Skills Needed Among U.S. Students: Study," Japan Times, 12 April 1990, p. 6.

A National Research Council report has found a dramatic decrease in the number of college students panning to major in math. Annual mathematical sciences degree production now stands at about 15,000 bachelors, 3,000 masters, and 800 doctorates. This level is considered too low to meet the demands of the near future.

"More Studying German Following Berlin Wall's Fall," Japan Times, 4 June 1990, p. 2.

German and other East European languages show increased popularity in the wake of the Berlin Wall's collapse. Heidelberg Tokyo, a German language school, reports a ten percent increase from last year. Daigaku Shorin International Language Academy has experienced a three-fold increase in its German students. In contrast, the number of people studying Mandarin has dropped in half since the Tiananmen Square incident. A similar trend is seen among university language students. At the University of Tokyo the number of freshmen choosing German as a second language increased by 181 to 1,856; the number studying Chinese has fallen 41 to 184. Waseda University also reports an increase in its German students.

Morris, J. (1990). "Texas Lawmakers Called Back on Schools." USA Today, 1 June, p. 3A.

Texas is under court order to equalize funding between rich and poor school districts; Texas is among 21 states facing the issue of unequal funding. Currently in Texas, per-pupil spending ranges from an average $7,233 in the 100 richest districts to $2,978 in the 100 poorest.

Morse, D. (1990). "'Host Family' Misleading Term." Daily Yomiuri, 14 June, p. 7.

Morse comments on T. Sugishita's "Homestays Marred by Problems" (Daily Yomiuri, 24 May 1990), saying that the term "host family" is misleading because it raises unrealistic expectations on the part of students. He believes "friendship family" is a better expression.

"Most Kids Have Imbibed, Smoked." Daily Yomiuri, 2 May 1990, p. 3.

A survey by the Life Habits and Health Research Association, a group of Japanese teachers and doctors, shows that over half of all Japanese 9-year-olds and almost all high schoolers have drunk alcoholic beverages. It also showed most older students have smoked. The poll covered 13,000 first grade to 12th grade students at 49 schools throughout Japan.

"Most Senior High Presidents Male, Kanawaga [sic] Poll Finds." Japan Times, 1 April 1990, p. 2.

At the annual convention of the Japan Teachers Union (Nikkyoso), the Kanagawa Prefectural Teachers Union reported that most student-body presidents in high schools are male while female students hold clerical posts.

"Motorcycle Licenses OK'd for Kanagawa-ken Students." Daily Yomiuri, 3 May 1990, p. 2.

The Kanagawa-ken Board of Education has reversed its 10-year rule about motorcycle licenses. Although Japanese law states that anybody aged 16 or older can apply for a motorcycle license, the board has not allowed prefectural high school students to obtain licenses, to buy motorcycles, or to ride them. The board originally made this decision because it believed the ban would be effective in preventing traffic accidents.

"MPD Asks Schools to Veto Pot Use." Daily Yomiuri, 8 June 1990, p. 2.

The Tokyo Metropolitan Police Department has asked cooperation from education board members and public school principals to instruct high school students not to use marijuana. The number of high school students who were charged with violating the Hemp Control Law has grown from five in 1987 to 15 in 1988 and to 20 in Tokyo in 1989. All 20 of last year's offenders were male.

"MSU Students Get Japanese Welcome," Mainichi Daily, 13 May 1990, p. 16.

Since 1982, about two dozen U.S. colleges have opened branches in Japan, but until Minnesota State University arrived, none had an American student enrollment. The new campus in Akita prefecture will be comprised of 52 American students and 256 Japanese freshmen.

"Murder Victim Passes Natl Medical Exam," Daily Yomiuri, 17 May 1990, p. 2.

The Ministry of Health and Welfare has announced the results of this year's National Examination for Medical Practitioners. A total of 7,862 (about 83%) of test takers passed the examination. Keio University graduates were the most successful (97%), followed by Sapporo Medical College (96.9%), and the National Defense Medical Academy (96.3%). Graduates of prefectural or municipal universities had the highest passing rates (88.7%), followed by national universities (87.3%). Private college graduates recorded a success rate of 76.1 percent. The parents of a young woman who was murdered last month received notification that their daughter was one of those who passed this examination.

Murray, G. (1990a). "Endowments in Britain Benefit Both Universities and Donors," Japan Times, 1 May, p. 3.

A number of Japanese-related educational programs have taken root in Britain. In many cases these are being funded by the Federation of Economic Organizations (Keidanren) as well as a number of major Japanese companies. Teikyo University in Tokyo has entered an agreement with Durham University to allow about 100 Japanese students to study in England. Although the Japanese students' course of study in history, sociology, international culture, and English will generally be different from their British counterparts, most of their teachers will be Durham lecturers. Other Japanese-British programs include the Nissan Institute of Japanese Studies at Oxford University, fellowships at Cambridge University, and a chair in Contemporary Japanese Studies at Essex University. Sheffield University and the London School of Economics also have ties with Japan. [See also: "England Braces for Cross-Cultural Education," Mainichi Daily, 1 May 1990, p. 12.]

Murray, G. (1990b). "U.K. Sees Japanese Studies Boom," Daily Yomiuri, 27 May, p. 7.

This is a reprint of Murray's article which appeared in The Japan Times on 1 May 1990.

Mydans, S. (1990). "New Flirtation for Some Well-Off U.S. Teenagers: A Gang," International Herald Tribune, 11 April, p. 3.

Middle-class American youths have begun to involve themselves in gangs. This development seems to defy the usual socioeconomic explanations for the growth of gangs in inner cities. Experts offer a number of reasons for this phenomenon: a misguided sense of the romance of gangs; pursuit of easy money from drugs; self-defense against the spread of established hard-core gangs. Others point out that well-to-do families can be as empty and loveless as the broken families of the inner city.

N

Nakajima, K. (1990). "Kuronuma Tours with Mexican Students," Daily Yomiuri, 28 June, p. 11.

Yuriko Kuronuma, a classical violinist, teaches her musical skills to Mexican children near her home in Mexico City.

Nakamura, K. (1990). "Homestay Student Takes High School in Stride," Daily Yomiuri, 26 April, p. 7.

A Japanese high school student on a homestay in Oregon discusses some of her experiences. In addition to improving her language ability, she is participating in a number of cultural activities--the basketball team, the jazz band, and cross country skiing.

"NAS Wants $100 M. Yearly from Japan," Mainichi Daily, 26 April 1990, p. 14.

The U.S. issued some 40,000 visas to Japanese applicants for study, research and training in 1988. The president of the U.S. National Academy of Sciences states that a substantial amount of the support for these students is provided by U.S. federal research funds or the private endowments of U.S. universities. Therefore, he has called upon Japanese companies to contribute at least $100 million annually to U.S. science and engineering laboratories. Furthermore, he proposes that the U.S. begin intensive Japanese language training for young American scientists.

"Nation's Colleges Teaching More Nonstudents," Japan Times, 7 June 1990, p. 2.

According to a Ministry of Education survey, this year 93 national universities are offering 713 courses to non-admitted. In 1989, there were 90 universities offering 688 courses to non-admitted students.

"National Symbols Reap Support," Daily Yomiuri, 4 May 1990, p. 6.

A survey conducted by the Yomiuri Shimbun showed a growing acceptance of the national flag and anthem among the Japanese public. Eighty percent of those polled believed it was proper for the flag and anthem to be used at entrance and graduation ceremonies of public primary, middle and high schools. The Japan Teachers Union opposes the Ministry of Education's ruling that the flag and anthem appear during official school events.

"Natl Diet Library Acts to Save Meiji Books," Daily Yomiuri, 3 April 1990, p. 2.

The National Diet Library has begun microfilming books and documents dating from the Meiji era. About 75,000 of the library's 5 million books are suffering from the effects of oxidation. Within the next 200 years, the normal life span of microfilm is expected to be extended.

"Nepalese Man Aces Acupuncture Exams," Daily Yomiuri, 9 May 1990, p. 2.

Sushil Shakya, a Nepalese man who graduated from the Kansai Acupuncture and Moxibustion College, has passed the Japanese licensing examination. Shakya holds a degree in pharmacology from the only state university in Nepal. He learned Japanese for two years at the YMCA in Osaka before beginning his studies in traditional medical practices.

Neuborne, E. (1990). "New Crayons Let Kids Paint the Town Fuchsia," USA Today, 13 June, p. 1.

Binney and Smith, the manufacturer of Crayola crayons, has introduced a new set of colors, the first change in the hues since 1972. Binney and Smith sold $220 million worth of crayons last year; it makes 2 billion crayons a year in 72 colors. Kids' favorites remain red and black.

"New Diet Library Branch to Be World's Largest," Daily Yomiuri, 21 June 1990, p. 2.

The National Diet Library plans to open a new facility in 1996 which will have the world's largest storage capacity with a capacity of more than 100 million documents and books. High technology equipment will be used to store and retrieve materials. The library plans to offer a mailing service of copies on academic theses and news articles, an on-line reference service for 4,000 periodicals, and records of the Diet. It will also include a data-information center for Asia and the Pacific region which will be able to link with overseas libraries through on-line reference services.

"New Group to Teach about Environment," Daily Yomiuri, 15 April 1990, p. 2.

The Japan Environmental Education Society, which is holding its first meeting at Tokyo Gakugei University, plans to implement educational programs that will deal with a wide array of environmental concerns. About 400 people, including university scholars, representatives of local natural environmental protection movements, and primary school teachers are involved in establishing this new group.

"Newsmakers," Asahi Evening, 25 April 1990, p. 2.

Some students at Wellesley College have protested the choice of Barbara Bush as the school's commencement speaker. They claim that honoring her is to honor a woman who has gained recognition through the achievements of her husband and that this contradicts the principles of the college.

"Newsmakers," Asahi Evening, 11 June 1990, p. 2.

Alberto Fujimori who was elected president of Peru, earned a degree at Peru's National Agrarian University in 1960 and later served as the school's rector from 1984 to 1989. Fujimori did postgraduate work at the University of Wisconsin in the U.S. and at the University of Strasburg in France.

"NHK Sex Course Draws Teachers," Daily Yomiuri, 14 May 1990, p. 2.

A NHK Correspondence School course titled "Lessons in Human Beings and Sex" has attracted some 700 applicants across the nation. Nearly 90 percent of these are women and 70 percent are school teachers. The predominance of female teachers in this training program appears to indicate that most are aware of the importance of sex education but lack experience in teaching it to their students. Although 95 percent of primary schools nationwide provide guidance on menstruation to fifth grade girl students, only 10 to 20 percent of middle and high schools offer sex education to students during health and physical education or homeroom classes. Children acquire a lot of information on sex through television and magazines every day, but their teachers as well as parents still consider sex to be a taboo subject.

"Nikkyoso Boss Urges Teachers to Be Flexible," Daily Yomiuri, 27 June 1990, p. 2.

The chairman of the Japan Teachers Union (Nikkyoso) has urged the organization to adopt a more flexible attitude in dealing with the government on changes to educational policies. He also stressed the need for stronger unity among union members to overcome recent infighting over participation in the Japanese Trade Union Confederation (Rengo).

"N.J. School Funding Ruled Unfair to Poor," USA Today, 6 June 1990, p. 3A.

The New Jersey Supreme Court has ruled as unconstitutional the way the state finances its public schools because these policies now hurt poorer, urban school districts. New Jersey joins Texas, Kentucky, Kansas, Wisconsin, California, Connecticut, Washington, West Virginia, Wyoming, Arkansas, and Montana which have also been ordered by courts to adjust the way in which school funds are distributed.

"Non-English Language Policy Unveiled," Japan Times, 17 April 1990, p. 3.

Almost all of Japan's 5,511 high schools now provide English lessons of some sort, but only 5% offer training in other languages. For example, only 89 schools--36 of them in Tokyo and 55 of them private--teach French. The Ministry of Education reports that in 1988 there were 71 schools teaching Chinese, 54 taught German, 21 with Spanish, 14 teaching Korean, four each with Russian and Italian, and one each teaching Portuguese and Swedish. To correct what it considers a deficiency, the Ministry of Education plans to promote the teaching of foreign languages other than English.

Nozawa, S. (1990a). "Getting Around Govt Texts," Daily Yomiuri, 26 April, p. 7.

The Ministry of Education maintains tight control over the design--as well as the content--of textbooks. For example, an A4-sized English language textbook must not exceed 168 pages and can use only one color. It must cover a prescribed and limited territory of sentence patterns, grammatical constructions and vocabulary. There are also restrictions on teachers who use these texts. For instance, teachers are expected to use only the government-approved texts and are discouraged from using other materials to supplement them. Teachers are even urged not to encourage the use of dictionaries; vocabulary lists are carried at the back of each text. Professor Sadahiko Ikeura of Fukuoka University, a critic of this system, charges that ministry stipulations impede the language-learning process. Ikeura points out that there are textbooks on the market which would be of value to language instructors, but because they are not officially approved, teachers are prohibited from using them. One such textbook is First Steps in Listening by Michael Rost of Temple University and Nobuhiro Kumai, an English teacher at Tsukuba Middle and High Schools, affiliates of the University of Tsukuba.

Nozawa, S. (1990b). "Intl Education Methods, Goals Remain Unclear," Daily Yomiuri, 10 May, p. 7.

In 1988, the Ministry of Education designated 15 educational groups to initiate projects promoting international understanding. These groups included three primary schools, eight middle and high schools, three prefectural education boards, and a private sector of UNESCO. The reports from these institutions will assist the ministry in revising its handbook on international education. After a 16-year lapse, "international understanding" has been revised as an educational goal. To foster international understanding, Yokohama has startled the Japanese education community by advertising in local newspapers for foreign instructors to teach English at public schools. It is unusual for a school system to invite non-Japanese English teachers to teach regularly at public primary schools.

Nozawa, S. (1990c). "Two New Texts Teach Beginning-Level English," Daily Yomiuri, 7 June, p. 7.

This is a review of two basic English textbooks, First Hand Access by Helgesen, Brown and Venning (Lingual House) and Basic English Skills by Masuda, Bernett and Yasuo (New Currents). Both texts arrange grammar, vocabulary and pronunciation within an integrated syllabus.

Nozawa, S. (1990d). "U.S. Specialist Discusses Japan Branch Treatment," Daily Yomiuri, 14 June, p. 7.

Every form of U.S. higher education is now represented in Japan--community college, private-level liberal arts college, state college and state university. All these U.S. educational institutions in Japan are owned by Japanese individuals, including members of the Diet, corporations and prefectural governments. According to the Council on Postsecondary Accreditation (COPA), a new association of U.S. educational institutions in Japan will soon be organized. This organization will follow exisiting models in the United States such as the American Association of State Colleges and Universities. This association is organized nationally and regionally to communicate on academic programs, state funding and other related issues. As of May, 1990, there were 31 U.S. institutions of higher education in Japan, including 12 branch campuses of accredited U.S. institutions accredited by COPA. These schools are: American Universities League (Kanegawa Prefecture), Central Texas College (Okinawa), City University of New York (Hiroshima), McKendree College (Tokyo), State University of New York (Toyama Prefecture), Temple University (Tokyo and Osaka), Tokyo American Community College (Tokyo), Westchester University (Fukuoka), Southern Illinois University (Niigata Prefecture), Phillips University (Osaka and Kyoto), University of Rio Grande

(Tokyo), and University of Minnesota (Akita Prefecture). In addition, there are nine noncredit language programs (considered simply as an offering of accredited U.S.-based institutions), and two free-standing graduate programs offered by accredited U.S. institutions. Eight other institutions planning future activities in Japan are included in COPA's statistics. COPA goes on to point out there are no guarantees in U.S. higher education in terms of admissions, programs or graduation. For example, branch campuses cannot guarantee high TOEFL examination scores needed for admission to regular U.S. institutions. The consumer must take some responsibility for this achievement, but it is appropriate for students to be given information about the number of graduates who have been successful in achieving university admissions.

Nozawa, S. (1990e), "Prepping for U.S. College," Daily Yomiuri, 21 June, p. 7.

You & I American College Preparatory School, the Princeton Review, and Kawaijuku are three schools engaged in preparing Japanese students for the challenge of a new language and a different educational system. You & I has opened a branch in Irvine, California, and Kawaijuku has services in New York; Princeton Review operates in Tokyo. The cost for one 3-month semester at one of these schools runs about ¥1.8 million ($12,000) not including airfare. TOEFL training is included in these schools' curricula. According to the Council on International Educational Exchange, 77,064 Japanese students took the TOEFL last year, and this year the number is expected to grow to 90,000--the most of any nation. English as Second Language Programs in U.S. universities are beginning to come under attack because students appear poorly equipped to meet the challenges of later academic training.

Nozawa, S. (1990f), "The 'American Way' to Prep for U.S. Schools," Daily Yomiuri, 28 June, p. 7.

One service offered by the Japan-U.S. Educational Commission is giving out information about U.S. schools to Japanese students. Two factors appear to be fueling strong interest in American college programs: (1) the high yen rate and (2) the internationalization of Japan's economy and culture. Ten years ago, only one out of 350 high school students had an overseas educational experience; today the rate is one out of 50. The Princeton Review of Japan, a private U.S. preparatory school based in New York, helps students prepare for the Scholastic Aptitude Test and the Graduate Management Aptitude Test. This article notes that while applications from Japan are increasing, U.S. schools are only going to allot 10 or 11 percent of each class for international students. This means that Japanese students are not competing with U.S. students but with other Japanese.

"NY School Kids Get Police Escort," Mainichi Daily, 10 May 1990, p. 4.

In New York, police officers have begun riding with students on designated subway cars to protect the youngsters from being robbed or assaulted on the way home from school.

O

Ogawa, Y. (1990). "Using Newspapers in Education," Daily Yomiuri, 1 April, p. 17.

Ogawa points out that while speaking is an important skill in the study of English, it is also important for students to learn to read. He recommends the use of newspaper articles to stimulate language development in this area.

Okabe, K. (1990). "University Exams Distort Education," Daily Yomiuri, 27 June, p. 3.

Okabe, a school principal, criticizes the current trend in university entrance examinations which test only a few subjects rather than a broad range of knowledge.

Omova, K. (1990). "'Master Key' Passe-Partout," Daily Yomiuri, 7 June, p. 7.

Passe-Partout is a nonprofit theatrical group now touring the world. It has so far visited seven countries, including Japan, Belgium and France. The word "passe-partout" is French meaning a master key that opens all doors. The theatrical group's philosophy is that education should appeal to learners and put them in a position to go forward according to their particular needs. The troupe's program which was presented in English at the British Council dealt with preserving the environment and conserving energy.

O'Neill, M. (1990a). "Japan Needs Foreign Experts but Unsure How to Handle Them," Asahi Evening, 3 April, p. 7.

In discussing Japan's needs for skilled foreign labor, O'Neill mentions Benito Pacheco, a Filipino associate professor in the department of civil engineering at Tokyo University. Pacheco praises the university for having a more international spirit than Japanese society in general.

O'Neill, M. (1990b). "Looking for Another Home," Daily Yomiuri, 5 April, p. 3.

Thousands of Chinese students are in Japan and are looking for a new country to call home; they do not want to go back to China, but know they are not welcome in Japan. This dilemma has spawned a black market in passports and visas to third countries, especially in the Pacific and Latin America. There are an estimated 50,000 Chinese students in Japan, 10,000 of them attending universities and the rest at vocational colleges or language schools.

Ordovensky, P. (1990a). "Testing 'Conflicts with Ideals of Fairness.'" USA Today, 24 May, p. 1.

In the U.S., the National Commission on Public Policy and Testing has denounced strict reliance on multiple-choice tests to decide who gets into schools, who graduates, and who gets hired.

Ordovensky, P. (1990b). "PTA Still Gaining Members." USA Today, 23 June, p. 9A.

This year more than 200,000 parents attended PTA meetings in the U.S.--the eighth year of gain for the organization. National membership is 6,858,550, up 3.2% from 1989. However, at its peak in 1963, PTA membership was 12.1 million.

Oreskes, M. (1990). "U.S. Youth in '90s: The Indifferent Generation." International Herald Tribune, 29 June, pp. 1, 5.

A researcher from Ohio State University describes apathy and alienation pervasive among the young people of America. Social experts attribute this fact to a lack of mobilizing issues, a decline of the family and a rise of television.

"Osaka New Town Lures Foreigners." Daily Yomiuri, 28 May 1990, p. 2.

New Town, a public housing complex developed by the Osaka government, provides affordable public housing for young workers and students. Foreigners under 35 years of age who are working or studying in Osaka can apply for a room. A one-room apartment with a private toilet and shared bathroom rent between ¥8,500 to ¥17,000 ($60 to $115).

"Osaka Teaching Korean Ways." Japan Times, 14 May 1990, p. 2.

A recent University of Kyoto survey of some 1,600 Korean parents found most want their children to maintain a national identity. Nearly 44 percent said this requires education in the Korean language and culture; only 1.8 percent said no educational support was necessary. Currently eight elementary schools in the Osaka area offer extracurricular Korean language lessons.

"Over 80% Pass Test for Dental License." Daily Yomiuri, 16 May 1990, p. 2.

The Ministry of Health and Welfare has reported that over 80 percent of the applicants for the national dental licensing exam passes this year's test even though the total number of successful examinees represented a record low. The ministry said that 2,901 of 3,419 examinees passes the licensing exam. This test is administered only once each year.

"Overhaul of US Job Skills Urged." Mainichi Daily, 20 June 1990, p. 6.

U.S. workers such as clerks, secretaries, machinists, drivers, and farm hands usually are not college educated; however, in today's complex community additional training is necessary. Existing state and federal training programs are viewed as haphazard, incoherent and bureaucratic. The Commission on the Skills of the American Work Force has issued a report recommending U.S. companies devote at least 1 percent of payroll to skills training. While U.S. businesses spend some $30 billion training workers, only one-third is spent on non-college-educated employees. About 15,000 companies--less than 1 percent of the total--provide over 90 percent of corporate-based training in the U.S.

"Overseas Volunteers to Hit 10,000 in July," Daily Yomiuri, 3 May 1990, p. 2.

The Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteers program was begun in 1965 to help Asians, Africans and others boost their educational level, medical skills, and agricultural and industrial technology. To date 9,753 volunteers have helped in over 40 countries. Another group of 329 volunteers are expected to begin their assignments in July, bringing the total to 10,082. The number of volunteers who have expertise in agricultural fields has decreased dramatically, reflecting the recent decline in the agricultural industry in Japan. The most popular field now is teaching Japanese with 741 people applying for the 42 positions available.

"Oxford Branch Set for Kobe," Daily Yomiuri, 6 June 1990, p. 2.

St. Catherine's College, a branch of Oxford University, will open a branch in September next year in Kobe. It is estimated that it will cost ¥2 billion to operate the school.

Ozaski, M. (1990). "Interpreter Serves as Cultural Bridge," Daily Yomiuri, 5 April, p. 7.

Kazuko Shiomi currently heads the Japan branch office of Sotheby's, the world-famous arts auction house. Shiomi was born in Shanghai, received a traditional British education in India and Hong Kong, then came to Tokyo where she enrolled in International Christian University. As an interpreter she worked for ten years with the U.S. State Department. Shiomi attributes her success to her advanced language skills.

"Panel Hits Physical Education Problems in China," Japan Times, 5 April 1990, p. 7.

According to the State Education Commission and State Sports Committee in China, better physical education programs should be part of primary and middle school reforms. Because of inattention to physical education, the health of primary and middle school students is deteriorating.

"Panel Picks Top 100 Toys of '90," Daily Yomiuri, 1 June 1990, p. 2.

The Japan Good Toy Committee has endorsed 100 toys out of 318 entries from Japan, the U.S., Denmark, and West Germany. Many wooden toys were selected for their natural appeal. The 11-member committee is made up of university professors, kindergarten teachers, and pediatricians.

"Panel Suggests Variety for School Lunch Menu," Daily Yomiuri, 10 June 1990, p. 2.

A Ministry of Education study group has submitted a report calling for more variety in both taste and serving style for school lunches. Under the law, a set menu of school lunches is provided to a whole class in their classroom at a fixed time. The report, however, recommends that lunches be served in spacious locales with a good view or a garden and with background music as an accompaniment. The ministry will distribute guidelines for improving school lunches to boards of education across Japan later this year.

"Parents Get ¥10.6 Mil. Damages for Dead Son," Daily Yomiuri, 25 May 1990, p. 2.

The Nagano District Court ordered the city to pay ¥10.6 million in damages to the parents of a primary school student who died of acute brain syndrome caused by vaccination shots for influenza.

"Parents Say Rights Violated in Fingerprinting of Students," Mainichi Daily, 10 May 1990, p. 12.

As the result of several school break-ins and other vandalism, police fingerprinted ten female junior high school members of the girls' gymnastics club. Police said they needed the fingerprints in order to eliminate them from others found at the scene of the crimes. Although teachers were present when the fingerprinting took place, the girls' parents were not informed leading to charges that the students' civil rights were violated.

"Parrot May Offer Hope for Autistic Kids." Mainichi Daily, 26 May 1990, p. 1.

Researchers from Northwestern University and University of Kentucky are examining the ways in which a parrot uses language and hope to uncover clues about how to teach children who have trouble communicating.

Peace, C. (1990). "Scandal Threatens Teen Help." USA Today, 15 June, p. 3A.

Covenant House, the largest private child care agency in the U.S., has experienced losses in financial donations following stories of a sex scandal surrounding the organization's founder. Covenant House with centers in New York, Florida, Louisiana, Texas, New Jersey, and California annually helps 28,000 kids. Help covers social problems such as drug abuse, pregnancy, AIDS, and homelessness.

Perry, D. (1990). "JET Assistants Don't 'Disrupt' Classroom." Daily Yomiuri, 19 April, p. 7.

Perry, in a letter to the editor responding to a three-part series on the Japan Exchange and Teaching program by Takaki Hasegawa (Daily Yomiuri, March 8, 15, and 28), Perry disagrees with most of Hasegawa's arguments saying that the vitality foreign teachers bring to their language classrooms greatly enhances the opportunities for learning. She suggests that many of the complaints listed by Hasegawa could be resolved through better training of Japanese teachers.

"Peter Yarrow." International Herald Tribune, 29 May 1990, p. 20.

The graduation speaker at Augsburg College was Peter Yarrow of Peter, Paul and Mary. Angela Lansbury received an honorary doctorate from Boston University.

Peterson, K. (1990). "Thriving Youths Aren't Suicide Risks." USA Today, 3 May, p. 11A.

The American Academy of Child and Adolescent Psychiatry and the American Association of Suicidology report that teenage suicides are on the rise. As many as 1 in 7 teens may have attempted suicide.

Platt, W. (1990). "University Studies: Knowing Who Americans Are." International Herald Tribune, 16 April, p. 5.

Traditional curricula at U.S. universities have come under attack as the result of changes in sociopolitical patterns in America. These changes have occurred because of an influx of immigrants from Latin America and Asia; because of black unrest over racial oppression; and because of the

feminist movement. Revised curricula have been implemented in some schools--most notably at Stanford University. Pfaff views this situation with some alarm stating that Americans should not turn their backs on traditional values of Western civilization. He holds that ultimately it may be the small, often church-affiliated colleges, which will serve to maintain America's intellectual heritage. He points to Saint John's University and College of Saint Benedict in Wisconsin as schools which appear to be shouldering this responsibility.

"Poland Inks Tokyo Scholarship Pact," Japan Times, 6 April 1990, p. 2.

The Polish government reached agreement with Tokyo International College to cooperate with the school's annual scholarship program to help Polish students study in Tokyo for one year. The scholarships will be financed by the college which is based in the U.S.

"Police Investigate Murder of Medical School Graduate," Japan Times, 5 May 1990, p. 2.

A female graduate of the Hamamatsu University School of Medicine was found strangled in her apartment.

"Polish Youth to Get Stipend for Japan Study," Daily Yomiuri, 6 April 1990, p. 2.

The Polish government reached agreement with Tokyo International College to cooperate with the school's annual scholarship program to help Polish students study in Tokyo for one year. The scholarships will be financed by the college which is based in the U.S.

"Poll: High Schoolers Made ¥180,000 in '89," Daily Yomiuri, 29 April 1990, p. 2.

A Tokai Bank survey shows that the average annual earnings of high school students reached ¥180,000 ($1,200) in 1989. The figure includes ¥62,000 in allowances, ¥43,000 from New Year's gifts, ¥53,000 earned from part-time jobs, and ¥22,000 from relatives and miscellaneous income. The average earnings of middle school students was ¥84,000 ($560) while that of primary students was ¥41,000 ($275). The survey showed that savings accounts averaged ¥237,000 for high school students; ¥188,000 for middle school students; and ¥166,000 for primary school students. The report said the five most coveted possessions for children are desks, bicycles, wristwatches, a private room, and a radio cassette recorder, in that order. The report further noted a sharp rise in the number of children who own television games, videocassette recorders and CD players. Ownership of CD players in particular which was zero in 1986 surged to 24.2 percent in 1989.

"Poll Sees Varying Child-Rearing Goals," Japan Times, 5 May 1990, p. 2.

According to a survey conducted by the Tokyo Metropolitan Government, mothers tend to focus on their own personal development and the family aspects of child rearing while fathers wish to raise offspring who can make contributions to society. The poll collected data from 4,494 children, 1,593 mothers, and 2,856 fathers.

"Poll: Smoking, Drinking Rise Among Students," Daily Yomiuri, 6 April 1990, p. 2.

A survey, conducted by an Osaka cancer prevention research foundation, polled some 12,800 primary, middle and high school students in June and July 1989 in Hokkaido, Tokyo, Osaka, Hyogo and five other prefectures. One in every 10 boys enrolled in the first grade in primary school has smoked at least one cigarette while one in every three boys in their senior year of high school are likely to be either habitual smokers or drinkers. When asked about drinking, approximately one half of both male and female respondents in the fourth grade admitted to having had experience with alcohol. The legal age for both drinking and smoking is 20.

Porter, R. (1990). "Bilingual Education Fails Society, Underprivileged," Daily Yomiuri, 31 May, p. 7.

Porter, the head of bilingual programs for Newton, Massachusetts, public schools, strongly criticizes bilingual education. She notes that in the 22 years since bilingual education began, the number of different languages heard in U.S. schoolrooms has grown to 153, and the programs have become the most controversial area in public education. According to Porter, bilingual classes segregate children with limited English, provide them with inferior schooling, and often doom them to unskilled jobs as adults. Serious problems attending bilingual programs in New York, New Jersey, and California are mentioned. However an advocate of bilingual programs states, "The most significant thing about bilingual education is not that it promotes bilingualism, but rather that it gives some measure of official public status to the political struggle of language minorities."

"Prep Schools Slam Education Uniformity," Mainichi Daily, 29 April 1990, p. 12.

The Ministry of Education advisory committee conducting an investigation into the nation's school system has taken testimony from cram schools for the first time. Kawaijuku, a college preparatory school, and Yichinoken, a school which handles mainly elementary students, suggested the ministry make the educational system more diverse and noted that parents were dissatisfied by ministry efforts to make the curriculum less strenuous. Both Kawaijuku and Yichinoken specialize in preparing students to pass entrance examinations.

"Primary School Teacher Took Sex Class Too Far," Daily Yomiuri, 14 June 1990, p. 7.

A 41-year-old teacher was relieved of his position after he reportedly told female students to remove their underwear in a sex education class. After explaining mammals' reproductive systems to the class, the teacher sent the 16 boys out of the room and then told the girls to remove their underwear, saying that he would show them the difference between male and female. The school's head teacher has publicly apologized for the incident and said the school would reconsider the content of the lessons to prevent a recurrence.

"Prince Charles Confesses to His Linguistic Inabilities," Japan Times, 25 May 1990, p. 6.

Britain's Prince Charles has said alcohol makes it easier for him to speak foreign languages. He went on to say, "Maybe that is why I succeeded in failing my O-level German exam at age 16: alcohol was restricted at school."

"Prince Charles Confesses to Language Faults," Daily Yomiuri, 25 May 1990, p. 5.

This article repeats the Japan Times account listed above.

"Princess Nori Meets Press on Turning 21," Daily Yomiuri, 18 April 1990, p. 2.

Princess Nori is in her junior year at Gakushuin University where she majors in Japanese literature.

"Principal Forces All Teachers to Vow Not to Repeat Theft," Asahi Evening, 5 May 1990, p. 3.

After two consecutive thefts in the teachers' room in early April, the principal of a Hyogo-ken primary school made all teachers sign a vow that they would never steal. Although no one on the faculty raised objections at the time, some now complain that they disliked being treated as criminal suspects.

"Private College Costs Hitting Parents Hard," Daily Yomiuri, 11 April 1990, p. 2.

A survey by a labor association of private college teachers in the Tokyo area shows that 25.2% of newly-enrolled students at colleges in the area are from well-off families whose before-tax income exceeds ¥10 million. Another 23.5% of the households surveyed reported pre-tax income between ¥8 and ¥10 million. Nonetheless, university costs have escalated making it difficult for these families to make ends meet. At the time of college entrance last year, the average cost was more than ¥1.3 million for students who lived at home, and nearly ¥1.87 million for students who lived away from home. A total of 21.7% of the families borrowed money to cover educational expenses.

"Private High Schools Going Coed to Beef Up Numbers." Mainichi Daily, 10 May 1990, p. 12.

Private senior high schools that have been single-sex institutions until now are preparing to go coed in order to ensure that they can maintain their enrollment numbers in the face of a shrinking pool of available students. Educators expect the 235 private high schools in Tokyo to enter a period of fierce competition.

"Private University Costs Put Heavy Load on Parents." Mainichi Daily, 12 April 1990, p. 12.

A survey carried out by the Federation of Private University Employees Unions shows that high university costs have created financial difficulties for many families. This year fees for freshmen were up by 3.6% to ¥1.03 million, meaning that even students who continued to live with their parents paid ¥1.3 million in their first year. This is an increase of ¥104,878 over last year.

"Professor Tries Suicide Following Arrest for Theft." Daily Yomiuri, 29 April 1990, p. 2.

A 52-year-old assistant professor at Tokyo Metropolitan University attempted to commit suicide after being detained by the police for stealing lingerie from a clothes line at his apartment building.

"Pupils Found Ignorant of 'Kimigayo.'" Japan Times, 1 April 1990, p. 2.

A survey of students was conducted by the Japan Teachers Union (Nikkyoso) following an edict from the Ministry of Education that requires elementary, junior and senior high schools to hoist the flag and have students sing the national anthem. The results of this poll showed that although 68% of students were able to recite the words of "Kimigayo," only 9% knew their meaning.

Q

"Quayle Worker Quits over Rape Allegation." Daily Yomiuri, 3 May 1990, p. 1.

A member of U.S. Vice President Dan Quayle's workers has voluntarily resigned following charges of sexual assault leveled against him by an 18-year-old Baylor University student.

"Quality of Family Life Dropping, Report Says." Daily Yomiuri, 13 April 1990, p. 2.

The Economic Planning Agency has reported there are rapid changes taking place in the Japanese family structure. The characteristic features of this trend are an increase in one-parent families, growing long-term absenteeism at primary and middle schools, and soaring rates of juvenile delinquency. In 1988, the number of fatherless families increased to about 570,000 and motherless families to 120,000. Long-term absentee rates reached 612 in middle schools and 64 in primary schools per 100,000 students. The juvenile delinquency rate rose to 16.2 per 1,000 minors. Nevertheless, compared to five other major nations--the U.S., Britain, France, West Germany, and Sweden, Japan ranked first in the areas of economic stability, health, safety, and family life.

"Quelling Phobias in the Jungle." Daily Yomiuri, 22 June 1990, p. 3.

Mayumi Mizusawa, a former middle school teacher, has taken the post of camp counselor helping children with phobias about school get over their hangups by experiencing the wilderness. She will lead a group to Micronesia where they will learn canoeing and other confidence-building activities.

R

"Railways Zooming in on Graduates." Mainichi Daily, 22 April 1990, p. 12.

Central Japan Railway Co. and East Japan Railway Co. are pursuing an aggressive campaign to attract college graduates. Both companies are using video tapes as recruiting tools.

"Raisa, Barbara Prove Successful Duo." Daily Yomiuri, 3 June 1990, p. 4.

Barbara Bush and Raisa Gorbachev appeared as graduation speakers at Wellesley College.

"Raisa to Join Barbara for Wellesley Talk." Japan Times, 19 May 1990, p. 5.

Raisa Gorbachev will join Barbara Bush in addressing the graduating class of Wellesley College.

"Ratio of Japanese Children Falls to Lowest Level Since War," Japan Times, 5 May 1990, p. 2.

A survey released by the Management and Coordination Agency shows that as of April 1, there were 22.83 million children 14 and younger in Japan. This is down 760,000 from a year before. The report predicts the decline will continue until 1995. Okinawa has the highest birth rate and Tokyo has the lowest.

"Refugee Enters Medical School," Daily Yomiuri, 11 April 1990, p. 2.

A 28-year-old Vietnamese refugee who arrived in Japan in 1982 has been accepted into the medical school of Akita University. Bui Quang Sam was a medical student in Saigon University before he fled from Vietnam.

Renzulli, M. (1990). "Today's Little Boys: Snakes, Snails, Nintendo," Daily Yomiuri, 29 May, p. 6.

Renzulli reports that because of computer games, her nephews no longer play board games, do puzzles, read stories, or draw--activities which she believes are vital to intellectual development. Stimulating learning skills requires more than thumb manipulation of a computer control.

"Resident Korean Student Sues Police Over Violence," Asahi Evening, 12 May 1990, p. 3.

A North Korean senior high school student in Nagoya has filed a suit alleging that he was kicked, insulted and had his possessions damaged by local police.

"Retarded Youths Teach Woman to Cope," Daily Yomiuri, 23 June 1990, p. 2.

Yaeko Steidel, a Japanese woman living in the U.S., worked as an art instructor for mentally retarded youths from 1971 to 1975. Her own struggle to adjust to American society helped her to relate to the disabled youths who confronted social prejudice because of their illnesses, such as cerebral palsy or Down's syndrome. Her report, "With Mentally Retarded Friends," was completed while in a doctoral program for urban studies at Portland State University in Oregon.

Riding, A. (1990). "Student's Odyssey: Escape from China," International Herald Tribune, 14 April, p. 2.

Chai Ling, a psychology student who played a central role in the pro-democracy movement in Beijing, and her husband have arrived in France and are seeking political asylum there.

Rifat, C. (1990). "'Anglo-American' English Furtively Colonizing Earth." Daily Yomiuri, 10 May, p. 7.

Rifat argues that the use of English as an international language is actually a form of colonization which leads to a destruction of other cultures.

"Rikkyo Graduate No 'Pretty Face,'" Daily Yomiuri, 13 April 1990, p. 3.

Junko Toyoda, the winner of two beauty contests and a recent graduate of Rikkyo University, plans to pursue a career as a television newscaster.

Roberts, S. (1990). "Theaters Aren't Children's Caretakers," USA Today, 15 June, p. 6A.

Roberts argues that ultimately it is the parents who must teach children to be savvy and responsible movie customers. She holds that it is not the responsibility of movie theaters to control who enters to see a film.

Rockwell, J. (1990). "Wagner in New Setting; Opera Comic Books," International Herald-Tribune, 13 April, pp. 7-8.

Comics now attract not only children but also adults. Marvel Comics and DC Comics, both based in New York, are the largest American comics companies. A current project is a comic book version of Richard Wagner's "Ring." Eclipse Comics has a competing "Ring" project underway. Eclipse has already produced comic versions of Debussy's "Pelleas et Melisande," Strauss' "Salome," and Mozart's "Magic Flute."

"Royalty Attend JNSA Ceremony," Daily Yomiuri, 6 June 1990, p. 2.

Prince and Princess Takamado attended a ceremony to induct 60 college students into the executive committee of the Japan National Student Association. One of the students' duties will be to promote the 42nd H.I.H. Prince Takamatsu Trophy All-Japan Inter-Middle School English Oratorical Contest in November.

Royko, M. (1990). "Blame Game Hobbles U.S. Education," Japan Times, 18 May, p. 22.

U.S. Secretary of Education Lauro Cavazos partly blames parents for the poor performance of students. Teachers cannot go home with the children; parents must monitor homework and support school programs. Dropouts are as much a parental failure as they are a school failure.

Safire, W. (1990). "Martinis as They Is Not Drank." International Herald Tribune, 23 April, p. 14.

Safire takes aim at the misuse of language in commercial advertising. The title of his article results from a Gilbey's gin advertisement which reads: "Coincidentally, the martini has made a return as well. And it's still drank the same way it was 60 years ago." Safire argues that even though a liquor firm may be reluctant to use the word "drunk" in one of its ads, the language is not quite ready for this type of mutilation. The text should have been redesigned to eliminate this awkwardness.

"Saga-ken Woman Foils Son's Teen Kidnappers." Daily Yomiuri, 22 April 1990, p. 2.

Two private high school students have been arrested and charged with kidnapping. The students, a 16-year-old and a 17-year-old, kidnapped a 5-year-old boy then demanded ¥100,000 from his parents. The students planned to use the money to finance a trip to Tokyo.

"Saitama School Expels 11 Smokers." Daily Yomiuri, 25 May 1990, p. 2.

A private high school for girls has expelled seven third-year students who allegedly smoked cigarettes during a school trip to South Korea. Another four students were expelled for smoking at school. The school usually gives a warning when students are first caught smoking and dismisses those who are caught more than twice.

Sander, J. (1990). "Gestures Illustrate Cultural Differences." Daily Yomiuri, 28 June, p. 7.

This review of Japanese and English Gesture by Leger Brosnahan (Tokyo: Taishukan, 1990) describes ways the English and the Japanese nonverbally communicate feelings such as dislike, impatience, abhorrence, interest, boredom, and satisfaction. Brosnahan completed this work in Japan while on sabbatical from Illinois State University.

Sanger, D. (1990). "Wrath on 'Birthrate' Remark Sends Home a Lesson in Japan." International Herald Tribune, 20 June, p. 5.

Japan's birth rate has fallen precipitously in recent years. A government survey shows the average number of children a woman in Japan could expect to have in her lifetime dropped to 1.57 in 1989; in 1965, the figure was 2.14. Finance Minister Hashimoto has been in the middle of a political storm following his comment that this lower birth rate has been caused by women gaining higher levels of education. Critics point out that reasons for the drop in children can be blamed on government policies that fail to provide young Japanese couples with better amenities in life.

Sappani, K. (1990). "Jobless Graduates Pose Headache for Malaysia." Mainichi Daily, 1 April, p. 5.

Although Malaysia's economy is booming and its labor market expanding, the unemployment rate among Malaysian university graduates has reached 11% and is still rising. One business leader states that many of the unemployed graduates are too choosy while others are unemployable. A spokesman for the National University of Malaysia points out that many mediocre Malay students who were pushed up by the policy which demanded less academic excellence from them, went on to do postgraduate work, came back as lecturers, and in turn produced an even more mediocre batch of students.

Sato, N. (1990a). "Japanese Woman Shares Kindergarten Expertise." Daily Yomiuri, 20 April, p. 3.

Mutsuko Kinjo has served with the Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteers Project in Malaysia since 1984. Kinjo prepares programs for preschool education and also overseas teachers working at five kindergartens. In 1987, she returned to Japan to help teach Malay to other volunteers scheduled to work in Malaysia.

Sato, N. (1990b). "Mechanic Resurrects Texts and Interest." Daily Yomiuri, 21 April, p. 3.

Kumitoshi Sakata, who is a member of the Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteers, teaches theory and techniques of automobile maintenance to middle school graduates in Bangladesh. His training for this position required learning Bengali.

Sato, N. (1990c). "Volunteer Teaches Women the Art of Macrame." Daily Yomiuri, 26 April, p. 3.

A member of the Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteers is teaching cottage industry skills at a women's vocational training center in Bangladesh.

Schlafly, P. (1990). "Court's Ruling Protects Immature Teens." USA Today, 28 June, p. 6A.

Schlafly argues that the 180,000 American teenagers who have abortions each year should not be abandoned to counseling by those who are engaged in performing abortions.

"Scholars Linked to Bacterial Warfare Study." Japan Times, 9 April 1990, p. 2.

Shingo Shibata, a professor at Hiroshima University, has discovered that the Ministry of Education in connection with the National Institute of Health has supported medical research that for military purposes. Scholars at Tokyo University and Osaka University have conducted bacteriological experiments which have direct relevance to chemical warfare.

"Scholarship for Women to Study Abroad." Japan Times, 3 May 1990, p. 14.

The College Women's Association is offering three scholarships of ¥2.5 million each to women for one year of graduate study abroad.

"Scholarships Available for Portugal Studies." Japan Times, 15 April 1990, p. 10.

The Portuguese Cultural Center has announced the Orient Foundation will offer postgraduate scholarships for students of Portuguese language and culture.

"School Crew Cuts a Must." Mainichi Daily, 24 May 1990, p. 12.

A national survey by a bar association in Kobe reveals that crew cuts are a requirement at 230 of 1,252 schools. All Kobe, Fukushima and Kagoshima junior high schools have haircut regulations. Tokyo and 20 other cities reported no such requirements. The Ministry of Education has been asking local education officials to review school regulations but has not yet conducted research on haircut requirements.

"School Desk Size to Be Increased." Daily Yomiuri, 12 May 1990, p. 2.

The Ministry of Education has announced the height of chairs and desks in the nation's classrooms will be increased for the first time in 24 years. Until now, desk measurements have been graded in 11 seat heights ranging from 24 to 44 centimeters. The new desks will be raised 2 centimeters and widened to give more leg room.

"School Dress Codes Are a Healthy Trend." USA Today, 17 May 1990, p. 6A.

Because of a rash of school crimes related to clothing fashion, a number of schools in the U.S. are initiating dress codes. This editorial argues that dress codes help maintain order and curb crime. The author concludes that stricter dress codes can take kids' minds off what's on their backs and put them back on the books.

"School Embroiled in Box Lunch War." Mainichi Daily, 16 April 1990, p. 11.

Parents at a junior high school in Tokyo oppose the school's decision to commission an outside firm to make school lunches. The PTA has also expressed its opposition citing both the risk of impure substances getting into the food and the low quality of these types of lunches. As a result of this disagreement, almost one in four students carry their lunches from home.

"School Hair, Dress Codes Seen on Rise Despite Ministry Call for Relaxation," Daily Yomiuri, 12 May 1990, p. 2.

a survey by the Japan Teachers Union shows that many junior high schools continue to regulate student hairstyles and dress despite an Education of Ministry recommendation in 1988 to reduce these controls. Most high schools appear to have made efforts to reform their guidelines.

"School Reinstates 9 Expelled for Smoking," Daily Yomiuri, 2 June 1990, p. 2.

A private high school in Saitama has reinstated nine of eleven girls expelled last month for smoking. The school came under sharp criticism by parents and by anti-smoking groups.

"School Set for Scientists' Kids," Daily Yomiuri, 26 April 1990, p. 7.

The Japan International Science and Technology Exchange Center, a part of the Science and Technology Agency, is setting up an English-language school for the children of foreign scientists working in Tsukuba Science City.

"School Takes Money from Student Vandals," Daily Yomiuri, 20 April 1990, p. 2.

A middle school in Chiba Prefecture collected ¥3,000 each from 13 students who had damaged desks with knives. Several parents protested to the local education board saying this fee was unreasonable: educational guidance and monetary compensation should not be confused. Therefore, the school apologized to all parents involved and returned the money it had collected.

"School Team Manager Kills Self," Japan Times, 14 June 1990, p. 2.

The manager of a successful high school baseball team hanged himself. According to the police, the manager had been questioned in connection with a white collar crime.

"School to Hold Musical," Japan Times, 10 May 1990, p. 15.

The Elementary School Musical Theater Group of St. Maur International School plans to present "Yanomamo." This is a musical entertainment based on ecological problems facing Indian tribes living in the Amazon rainforest.

"Schoolchildren Scarce at Costly Development," Daily Yomiuri, 14 June 1990, p. 2.

Anticipating an increase in the number of children in a newly developed area of central Tokyo, the government invested a total of ¥11.4 billion in 1988 to open a new primary and middle school. However, rents in the development are enormously high (averaging ¥334,000 or $2,220 per month) making it impossible for parents with young children to afford this housing. While officials had originally expected 1,079 primary school and 857 middle school students, currently there are only 71 pupils at the primary school and 23 at the middle school.

Schreiber, E. (1990). "Bilingualism, Experience Not Necessary for JET," Daily Yomiuri, 19 April, p. 7.

This is a letter to the editor responding to a three-part series on the Japan Exchange and Teaching program by Takaki Hasegawa (Daily Yomiuri, March 8, 15, and 28). Schreiber defends the JET Program and points out some of the problems these teachers face. Perhaps most significant is disenchantment with a system of teaching English which places greater emphasis on test preparation than on communication skills.

"Seattle Teenager Wins Spelling Bee Contest," Japan Times, 2 June 1990, p. 2.

Amy Dimak, 13, of Seattle won the 63rd annual National Spelling Bee. Amy says her favorite subjects in school are science and math. She hopes to become a teacher.

Selby, H. (1990). "Class of '90 Wants to Change the World," Japan Times, 20 June, p. 19.

Two polls with different conclusions about student attitudes in the U.S. have been released. The University of California at Los Angeles survey identifies a rapidly growing minority of potential activists who want to deal with social issues. A young woman who plans to major in wildlife management at Virginia Polytechnic Institute in Virginia is cited as an example of this new breed. Another student who plans to attend Cornell has no definite professional goal in mind but hopes to identify a role that will inspire dedication and love. On the other hand, a University of Michigan survey shows 63 percent of high school freshmen place a high priority on making money.

"Senior High School English Speech Contest," Asahi Evening, 11 June 1990, p. 2.

The 29th All-Japan Senior High School English Speech Contest will be held in Tokyo on November 11. Contestants must be enrolled in senior high school, but those who received education overseas in English for more than two years are ineligible to compete. Sixteen finalists will be selected from eleven districts across the nation.

"Seoul Group to Study Ancient-Language Link." Japan Times. 23 May 1990, p. 2.

The South Korean Spiritual Culture Research Academy plans to compare three ancient Korean languages with early Japanese to determine possible influenece on the language. In the seventh and eighth centuries, an influx of people from the Korean Peninsula brought technology and culture to Japan. Therefore, the possiblity of their language having influenced Japanese is great. Comparative studies in this area have been rare.

"Several Thousands Take TOEFL Exam in China." Japan Times, 13 May 1990, p. 7.

About 15,000 students at 17 test centers took the TOEFL exam in China this May. The TOEFL exam was first administered in China in 1981 to just 600 people at three test sites. Figures from the U.S. Embassy in Beijing show it issued 6,301 study visas to Chinese in 1989.

"Sex 'Lesson' Lands Teacher in Trouble." Japan Times, 14 June 1990, p. 2.

A male elementary school teacher who ordered fourth-grade girls to take off their underwear during a sex education class has been removed from his job as homeroom teacher but is still teaching other grades at the school.

"Sexist Ruling in Sacramento Spurs Striking of 'Manhole.'" Japan Times, 21 June 1990, p. 5.

Because the female mayor of Sacramento decided the term "manhole" was sexist, the city has adopted the term "maintenance hole" as an alternative. The city council will use this term on official maps and documents.

Shibata, K. (1990). "Future Bleak for American Universities in Japan." Mainichi Daily, 17 May, pp. 1, 3.

The number of American universities with branch schools in Japan has grown to 30 with 150 other schools in the U.S. considering opening campuses in this nation. However these schools face difficult problems. For one thing, the Ministry of Education classifies branch campuses of American institutions as senshu gakko (special vocational schools) rather than as "universities." A further problem is that if a student does not reach a specified level of language proficiency, transfer to the main campus is impossible yet having the chance to study in the U.S. is the reason many students enroll. This article goes on to examine some of the local political turmoil surrounding the establishment of Texas A&M University in Fukushima Prefecture.

Shiver Jr., J. (1990). "Music Industry Tunes Kids In." Japan Times, 28 April, p. 16.

A Texas A&M University marketing professor estimates that U.S. children receive more than $4.5 billion in allowance money yearly from their parents and influence $50 billion more in household spending. Although record industry experts say children's recordings account for less than 3 percent of the $6.5 billion in annual record sales, the category has drawn more interest lately as the music industry seeks to cultivate new customers.

"Shock Over Student Suicides," USA Today, 4 May 1990, p. 3A.

In Sheridan, Arkansas, three high school students committed suicide within two days.

"Shorter School Week Favored," Japan Times, 2 May 1990, p. 3.

In a survey conducted by the Ministry of Labor over 50 percent of the respondents support a five-day school week in elementary and secondary schools; about 30 percent support the current six-day week. However, those favoring the reduced school week said a five-day work week for parents needs to be implemented first. In April, the Ministry of Education began a five-day school week on a trial basis in 68 Tokyo schools.

"Should Athletes Also Be Students?" Mainichi Daily, 10 May 1990, p. 11.

In the U.S., 65 to 75 percent of black athletes who attend Division I schools on scholarships do not graduate. As a result, national leaders are advocating stronger academic standards for athletes. Congress is looking at legislation that would require high school athletes to maintain a "C" average for the school to receive federal funding. Other regulations are possible through the National Collegiate Athletic Association.

"Signing Up for English," Japan Times, 2 May 1990, p. 20.

As the Soviet presence recedes in Eastern Europe, Russian is begin replaced by English. Poland, Czechoslovakia, and Romania are changing school curricula to include English while eliminating Russian. Even Hungary with its residual loyalty to German is opting for English. This editorial argues that this linguistic shift underscores the importance that English will continue to play in global affairs making it essential that the Japanese schools continue to cultivate English skills.

Silvester, T. (1990). "Nursery Schools Need New System," Daily Yomiuri, 8 May, p. 3.

An architect writes that the hours for public nursery schools are not helpful to working parents. Because the nursery schools are open from 7:30 a.m. to 6 p.m., it is difficult for full-time working mothers to observe normal office hours.

Simms, S. (1990). "English is Tool at Kyoto School," Daily Yomiuri, 27 May, p. 7.

Private schools currently attract 28 percent of Japan's high school population. As this segment of the population declines, private institutions must make adjustments. Some are changing to co-educational schools; others hope strong curricula will attract students. One school in this latter category is Kyoto Nishi High School with its all-English teaching environment. English is not limited to the language classroom; it is the medium of instruction in every class as well as in the hallway and the lunchroom.

"Soka Gakkai Head Ends China Trip," Daily Yomiuri, 2 June 1990, p. 2.

Daisaku Ikeda, the president of Soka Gakkai International, has just returned from China where he met with political leaders to discuss educational and cultural links between Japan and China. Ikeda was presented with the first Educational Contribution Award by Beijing Univerisity.

"Sophia to Host Annual Seminar for High School English Teachers," Daily Yomiuri, 7 May 1990, p. 7.

The 17th Seminar for High School Teachers of English will be held in July at Sophia University. This seminar is sponsored in part by the Japan Association of College English Teachers. Lecturers will appear from the University of Delaware, Gifu College of Education, the University of Northern Iowa, and Sophia University.

"Special School Set Up to Teach Slow Learners," Daily Yomiuri, 5 April 1990, p. 2.

An association of about 110 parents in Nagoya has set up the equivalent of a high school to give individualized lessons to children described as having "learning impediments." The new school will be staffed with about 10 teachers and will educate slow learning children for five years. It can admit up to 15 students. English is one of the courses to be included in the school's curriculum.

"Speech Contest in Japanese Is Open to Foreign Residents," Japan Times, 4 April 1990, p. 3.

The International Education Center in Tokyo is sponsoring a speech contest in Japanese for foreign residents. Contestants must speak for seven minutes on any noncommercial or nonreligious theme.

"Sports Meets May Accept Foreign Students," Japan Times, 22 April 1990, p. 2.

The chairman of the Japan Amateur Sports Association has ruled that foreign students in Japanese universities with resident status may be allowed to take part in annual national sports meets. The Education Minister, however, opposes this policy.

Stanley, A. (1990). "At 12, a U.S. Pre-Med Prodigy Pushes (and Is Pushed) Hard," International Herald Tribune, 8 May, pp. 1, 6.

Balamurati Krishna Ambati was born in India, but when he was three, his parents moved to Buffalo, New York. His father is an industrial engineer and his mother is a mathematics teacher. Both have fostered their son's learning. At age 10, he scored 750 on his math Scholastic Aptitude Test and 620 on the verbal section. Now at 12, he is a third year pre-med student at New York University. Despite the boy's academic excellence, authorities at Columbia College of Physicians and Surgeons question his emotional maturity.

"Starting Pay for Univ. Grads Tops ¥170,000," Asahi Evening, 5 May 1990, p. 3.

According to a survey by the Labor Management Research Institute, this year's average starting pay for university graduates marked a record high of ¥174,300. Leading construction firms offered the highest initial pay at ¥180,000. Home electronics manufacturers pay ¥174,000 and major department stores ¥173,000.

"State Seeks Stiff Sentences for Youths in Torture-Killing," Japan Times, 22 May 1990, p. 3.

In January 1989, four teenagers in Tokyo abducted a high school girl, raped her repeatedly and eventually beat her to death. Prosecutors are asking the court to issues sentences ranging from 15 years to life imprisonment for these crimes.

Storey, J. (1990). "American to Study Japanese Pottery at Oxford," Japan Times, 30 April, p. 3.

Andy Maske grew up in Denver, but his higher education has taken place in Japan. He has studied Japanese art history and ceramics at both Seinan Gakuin University and Kyushu University. However, Japanese universities do not consider ceramics an important enough field to maintain a professor in the specialty, so Maske plans to enter the Department of Oriental Studies at Oxford University.

"Student Admits Lying about Computer Virus," Daily Yomiuri, 4 May 1990, p. 2.

Police have dropped their investigation of a 17-year-old high school student after it was learned he had been lying about his role in creating a computer virus. [See also: "Student Masterminds Computer Virus Scam," Daily Yomiuri, 3 May 1990, p. 2.]

"Student Killed in Expwy Crash," Daily Yomiuri, 20 April 1990, p. 2.

Four Meikai University students were on their way to a ski resort when one was killed in an automobile accident. The driver lost control of the car while putting on his seat belt and crashed into the median strip.

"Student Kills Self after Dad's Death," Daily Yomiuri, 9 May 1990, p. 2.

After learning of his father's death in a hospital, a 15-year-old middle school boy committed suicide by running in front of a train.

"Student Masterminds Computer Virus Scam," Daily Yomiuri, 3 May 1990, p. 2.

A Kanagaw-ken high school student has claimed responsibility for creating a computer virus for video game software. The Ministry of International Trade and Industry has launched an investigation of the crime. [See also: "Student Admits Lying about Computer Virus," Daily Yomiuri, 4 May 1990, p. 2.]

"Student Teacher Beats Disability," Daily Yomiuri, 18 June 1990, p. 2.

A 22-year-old student teacher confined to a wheelchair has finished two weeks of practice teaching at his former middle school. School authorities helped by installing small ramps over ridges between classrooms and hallways. The students pulled his wheelchair up the stairs to his third-floor classes.

"Student Trying to Alter Punishment Report," Japan Times, 29 May 1990, p. 2.

A mother and her 13-year-old son have filed an official request to change an official report about physical punishment at school. The report submitted by the teacher gives the impression the student was punished because he hit the teacher with his fists. However, the student and members of his class state that the teacher hit the boy about 20 times because he was reading a book which was not part of the school curriculum. Injuries sustained by the beating required 10 days of hospitalization.

"Student Withdraws Claim He Wrote Computer Virus," Japan Times, 4 May 1990, p. 2.

A high school student said he lied when he claimed to be involved in developing computer viruses. The Japan Federation of Computer Clubs reports that computer viruses hidden in video game software were developed by 40 computer hackers nationwide.

"Students Are Casual on Saturdays," Japan Times, 16 May 1990, p. 3.

A high school in Hokkaido allows students to wear casual clothes instead of their school uniforms on Saturdays. Some parents opposed the change at first, but now most support it. Students have welcomed the new rule; however the student council voluntarily set up a ban on showy clothing.

"Students at US College Nothing But 'Dropouts,'" Mainichi Daily, 24 May 1990, p. 12.

A weekly magazine has printed an article suggesting that local students who attend a branch of the University of Southern Illinois are "a bunch of dropouts." The magazine states that people who enroll in these types of schools could not get into a Japanese university. The city council in Niigata has issued an official complaint against the publisher.

"Students Key to Fast-Food Restaurants," Japan Times, 17 May 1990, p. 3.

A survey conducted by the Japan Employment Security Association indicates one out of four fast-food restaurants depends on student workers compared to only 8.5 percent of retailers. Although 66 percent of employers want to continue using part-time workers after they graduate from college, only 5 percent of the students wish to stay in such jobs.

"Students Invited to Apply for U.S. Camp, Homestays," Daily Yomiuri, 24 May 1990, p. 7.

The Japan National Students Association Fund has begun accepting applications from Japanese middle and high school students to join the "9th Summer Camp Program in the United States." The participants will spent time at one of three camps at California ranches and also travel in the state to improve their conversational English and to foster friendship with U.S. students.

"Students Raise Fireflies in Artificial Stream," Japan Times, 24 June 1990, p. 2.

Under the guidance of the Japan Firefly Study Group, elementary school children in Kitakyushu have succeeded in raising about a hundred fireflies in an artificial brook in their school yard. The children's success in this project is considered an unusual feat.

"Students Reconsider Views on Waribashi," Daily Yomiuri, 28 May 1990, p. 2.

A group of middle school students in Tokyo conducted research on disposable chopsticks (waribashi) as part of an environmental study. According to the students' findings, chopsticks originated in ancient China, but disposable ones were devised in Japan in the middle of the Edo era because of expansion of the restaurant industry. At that time, disposable chopsticks were made of bamboo. Japanese believed that chopsticks held the spirit of the user so it was inappropriate to share them with others. To discard the chopsticks required them to be snapped in two to recall the lodged spirit to the user. The students also found that waribashi account for only .5% of the wood consumed in Japan so the disposable chopsticks do not pose a serious ecological threat.

"Students to Learn Facts on Korean Colonization," Mainichi Daily, 30 May 1990, p. 1.

Following the state visit by South Korean President Roh Tae-woo to Japan, the Minister of Education has directed schools to teach students "the full historical facts" relating to the colonization of Korea by Japan between 1910 and 1945. The ministry plans to give principals and senior teachers of elementary, junior high and senior high schools guidelines on teaching Japan-Korean historical issues.

"Study Eyes Foreign-Word Standard," Japan Times, 23 May 1990, p. 3.

The Council on the National Language, an advisory body to the Cultural Affairs Agency, along with the Ministry of Education are in the process of standardizing transcriptions of foreign-derived words into Japanese.

Sugishita, T. (1990). "Homestays Marred by Problems," Daily Yomiuri, 24 May, p. 7.

A large number of Japanese participate in short homestays overseas, but a limited number of foreign students visit Japan due to the shortage of host families. Among the approximately 200 elementary, middle and high school

students that annually come to Japan under one program, about 10 face unexpected rejection by their host families because they are black or second-or third-generation Japanese. Businesses dealing in homestay and overseas study programs are rapidly proliferating; there are about 200 organizations in Japan arranging long term homestays. Out of these, 20 are considered large-scale businesses. Observers worry that these may promote international friction instead of friendship if guidelines are not established to regulate their activities. On the other hand, the Program of International Education Exchange is one of seven non-profit organizations arranging homestays.

"Sumitomo Sponsoring Eton Japanese Course," Mainichi Daily, 11 May 1990, p. 12.

Sumitomo Trust and Banking Corporation has presented Eton College with the first installment of a 1 million pound ($1.67 million) sponsorship of Japanese lessons. The prestigious private secondary school in Britain will have a resident Japanese teacher for its senior pupils.

"Supreme Court Upholds Parental Notice of Abortions for Teenagers Under 18," Japan Times, 26 June 1990, p. 1.

The U.S. Supreme Court has ruled that girls under age 18 do not have a fundamental right to an abortion without their parents' knowledge.

"Survey Finds Teachers Violating Students' Rights," Mainichi Daily, 16 April 1990, p. 14.

In 1988, the Ministry of Education dismissed 32 teachers from state schools because of indecent behavior. Schoolchildren across the nation have expressed mistrust of an mistreatment by teachers in the wake of the sexual assault and murder of an elementary school pupil by her teacher.

"Survey: Japan Youths Less Hopeful Than U.S.," Daily Yomiuri, 1 May 1990, p. 2.

A survey of student attitudes conducted by the Japan Youth and Juvenile Research Institute reveals that Japanese youths tend to be more pessimistic and less idealistic about their future than their American counterparts. More than 1,000 students from each of the two countries were questioned. A total of 46 percent of the Japanese respondents said they hoped to find work at small- or medium-sized companies, while only 13 percent wanted to become professionals such as doctors, lawyers or professors. In contrast, 48 percent of the American students said they hoped to enter such professions. Only half as many Japanese students as Americans said they would like to devote their lives to enhancing international friendships or helping the needy.

"Survey Reveals Student Desires," Daily Yomiuri, 16 June 1990, p. 2.

According to a survey conducted by a Tokyo toy manufacturer, the qualities most desired by high school students are honesty, an easy-going attitude, and prosperity. The survey included 125 male and 163 female high school students. The average pocket money for those polled ranged from ¥4000 to ¥11,000 ($25 to $75) per month. The people most respected by the students were--in order--parents, friends, and show business personalities. However, when asked who they liked best, the order changed to show that friends of the same sex were first, followed by friends of the opposite sex, and finally parents.

T

"Taga School Closure May End Ducks' Standing Lunch Date," Japan Times, 6 April 1990, p. 3.

Elementary students in Shiga Prefecture have regularly fed wild ducks at a sanctuary near their school. However, now that the town plans to merge three small elementary schools into the biggest one in the area, the duck feeding may no longer be possible. Critics say that the project has taught the children how to cooperate with and protect nature.

Takami, N. (1990). "Introducing New Ideas Tough but Worth It," Daily Yomiuri, 28 June, p. 7.

Takami was one of the winners of an essay contest for secondary school teachers which was sponsored by the British Council. This is an abridged version of Takami's essay in which she emphasizes the need for creativity within the English as a second language classroom.

Takizawa, M. (1990). "Rifat's Tirade Missed the Point: English a Practical Investment," Daily Yomiuri, 31 May, p. 7.

Takizawa responds to C. Rifat's "'Anglo-American' English Furtively Colonizing Earth," (Daily Yomiuri, 10 May 1990) saying, English has never been forced upon Japanese by outside powers. English happens to be a very practical instrument for international communication.

Tamaki, Y. (1990). "Getting Ready for U.S. Campus Life," Daily Yomiuri, 5 April, p. 7.

The University of Nevada-Reno established its branch campus in Tokyo in 1988. The school trains students in Japan for a year before sending them to the U.S. campus. About 145 students are already in the U.S. with popular majors being journalism, business and agriculture.

Tannen, D. (1990). "Sex, Lies and Conversation," Daily Yomiuri, 28 June, p. 6.

This researcher from Georgetown University notes that although American men tend to talk more than women in public situations, they often talk less at home. For women, intimacy is the fabric of relationships and talk is the thread from which it is woven. Bonds between boys can be as intense as girls, but they are based less on talking and more on doing things together. In addition, women tend to talk at length about one topic, but men seem to jump from topic to topic.

Tavris, C. (1990). "Coeducation Said to Inhibit Girls' Growth," Daily Yomiuri, 16 May, p. 7.

Research conducted by Stanford University shows that young women do better in their intellectual development when they have at least a few years to learn and study with each other than when they are in coed environments.

"Teacher Admits Strangling Student," Daily Yomiuri, 31 May 1990, p. 2.

A primary school teacher confessed during a court arraignment that he strangled one of his former students, a 12-year-old girl, after repeatedly molesting her.

"Teacher in France Beaten after Lesson on Racism," International Herald Tribune, 17 May 1990, p. 6.

A French schoolteacher was severely beaten by two unidentified men after she condemned the desecration of two Jewish cemeteries during a lesson in her civics class.

"Teacher Orders Young Girls to Drop Pants," Mainichi Daily, 14 June 1990, p. 12.

During a sex education class, the male teacher commanded these fourth-grade girls to remove their underpants to teach them the difference between boys and girls. Angry parents brought the issue before the PTA and demanded the school suspend the teacher for "going too far." The teacher has been removed from his homeroom duties and has apologized in front of the members of the PTA.

"Teacher Plans Walk for Nature," Daily Yomiuri, 23 April 1990, p. 2.

Two foreign teachers in Japan, one from Britain and the other from the U.S., plan a 3-day hike to promote environmental awareness. The hike is sponsored by the Swiss-based Worldwide Fund for Nature.

"Teacher Resigns after Spitting in Student's Mouth." Daily Yomiuri, 9 May 1990, p. 2.

The Hiroshima Education Board has forced the resignation of a primary school teacher for spitting into a student's mouth twice. The board ruled the teacher had violated the student's rights. After the student destroyed a grave the class made for their pet kingfish, the teacher became angry and spit in the boy's mouth. The teacher told the board that he regretted his action and said he was unaware of the gravity of his action.

"Teacher to Swim Tsugaru Straits," Daily Yomiuri, 21 June 1990, p. 3.

Steven Munatones, a Harvard graduate currently teaching English at a public high school in Japan, plans a 50-kilometer swim across the Tsugaru Straits--the waterway between Honshu and Hokkaido.

"Teacher Urges Monkey's Island be Saved," Japan Times, 29 April 1990, p. 2.

A 75-year-old former elementary school teacher is leading an effort to establish a center to protect wild monkeys in Kojima Island off Kushima, Miyazaki Prefecture.

"Teachers Lead Students in Flag, Anthem Protest," Mainichi Daily, 6 April 1990, p. 12.

Although the Ministry of Education has warned that teachers will be disciplined if they interfere with the ministry's edict to fly the national flag and sing the national anthem during official ceremonies, at least 25 teachers in Saitama Prefecture led students in a boycott of this ruling. In order to avoid any ugly scenes, the ceremony went ahead without the flag being raised or the anthem sung.

"Teachers' Meet Rules Out AIDS Tests," Daily Yomiuri, 11 April 1990, p. 5.

Four international teachers' organizations meeting in Paris issued a statement that teachers should not be required to undergo testing for AIDS and that even if infected with the disease teachers should be permitted to continue working.

"Teachers Reprimanded for Boycott," Japan Times, 25 May 1990, p. 2.

The Saitama Prefectural Board of Education has admonished 26 teachers for boycotting classes to protest their principal's directive to raise the Hinomaru flag during the March graduation ceremonies. The Saitama Senior High School Teachers Union has criticized the Ministry of Education's rule on the flag and anthem. The union is expected to cal for an annulment of the punitive measure against the teachers.

"Teachers' Union Seeks Policymaking Role," Japan Times, 13 June 1990, p. 2.

The Japan Teachers Union will stress a more active role in setting education policy. This is a departure from the union's past policy of confrontation with the government. Among the changes the union plans to push this year are a five-day school week and ratification of the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child. It will also work to have 10 percent of the national budget set aside for education. During the 1970's, 12 percent of the budget was allocated for education; this year the figure is 7 percent.

"Teachers Voice Demands While Nepal Lifts Curfew," Japan Times, 12 May 1990, p. 6.

One university administrator resigned, schools around Nepal's capital remained closed, and teachers began hunger strikes to protest police occupation of their campuses during pro-democracy demonstrations earlier this Spring.

"Teen Abductors Copied TV Show," Daily Yomiuri, 23 April 1990, p. 2.

Two high school boys in Saga Prefecture have been arrested for kidnapping a 9-year-old boy. The students told police they got the idea from a TV police show.

"Teens Outgrow Personality Woes: Study," Mainichi Daily, 18 May 1990, p. 3.

A report by the American Psychiatric Association states that adolescents with personality problems are often just going through a stage which they outgrow after a few years. Nevertheless, personality disorders may be early warning signs of long-standing difficulties which may require a mental health professional.

"Teikyo Post Joins U.S. College," Daily Yomiuri, 3 May 1990, p. 7.

Post College, an accredited four-year business and liberal arts school in Connecticut, has become the fourth U.S. school to affiliate with Japan's Teikyo University. The institution's new name will be Teikyo Post University. It will be governed by a seven-member board of directors, four of whom will be from Teikyo.

"Teikyo Univ. Makes 4th US Affiliation," Mainichi Daily, 27 April 1990, p. 12.

Teikyo University has acquired controlling interest over Post College in Waterbury, Connecticut. Post College becomes Teikyo's fourth affiliate in the U.S. Other branches are located in West Virginia (Salem College), Iowa (Westmar University), and Colorado (Regis College). Teikyo University enrolls 30,000 students at 10 locations in Japan and on campuses in Britain and the Netherlands.

Tergesen, A. (1990). "Oklahoma Sets Up New Programs to Improve Public Education System." Japan Times, 25 May 1990, p. 3.

Oklahoma has initiated several aggressive programs to support the state's school system and includes a raise in educational expenditures by 9.5 percent over 1989 levels.

"Testers for U.S. College Entrance Cite Fraud in India." International Herald Tribune, 19 April 1990, p. 2.

Because of fraud in the administration of internationally standardized tests in India, the Princeton-based Educational Testing Service has canceled the results of the last three Graduate Record Examinations in that country. More than 14,000 students take the GRE in India, a significant portion of the 366,000 tests administered in more than 170 countries annually.

"Text Sales Up for Russian and Spanish." Japan Times, 13 May 1990, p. 2.

Sales of textbooks for NHK's Correspondence School language lessons indicate growing popularity for Russian and Spanish, apparently because of recent Soviet reforms and the 1992 Summer Olympics in Barcelona. However, sales of Chinese language texts have fallen since the military crackdown on pro-democracy demonstrators in Beijing.

"Tests Shape Korea History to Times." Japan Times, 19 May 1990, p. 5.

In 1982, China and South Korea accused Japan of white-washing its military activities in Asia before and after World War II. They pointed to high school textbook references to the 1937 aggression against China as an advance into China" and the enforced relocation of Koreans out of their homeland for forced labor as "the implementation of the national mobilization order to Korea." For the rest of the '80s, changes in presenting historical facts in Japan's textbooks has mirrored the state of diplomacy with these two neighboring nations. Slowly, more accurate accounts are being incorporated into school texts.

"The Season of Speaking Commences at Colleges." USA Today, 4 May 1990, p. 2A.

A number of colleges have announced their choices for commencement speakers. This article mentions that Barbara Bush has been selected by Wellesley College, Southeast Community College (Cumberland, Kentucky), University of Pennsylvania, and St. Louis University. Five schools have invited President George Bush--Oklahoma State University, Texas A&M University, University of South Carolina, Liberty University, and University of Texas. Others mentioned are

Mikhail Gorbachev at Brown University; Alexander Dubcek at American University; Helmut Kohl at Harvard University and Radcliffe College; Hans-Dietrich Genscher and Yuri Dubinin at Georgetown University; Tom Clancy at Villanova University; Angela Lansbury at Boston University; Bob Hope at University of San Diego; Sam Donaldson at University of Texas-El Paso; Ronald Reagan at Louisiana State University; Robert Redford at University of Massachusetts; and Gloria Steinem at University of Lowell.

"Theater Training Offered." Japan Times, 10 June 1990, p. 13.

The Kyoto-based Traditional Theater Training (TTT) program has scheduled a training program for noh, kyogen, and Japanese dancing. TTT was founded to introduce Japanese traditional dance and theater to foreign artists and scholars. Since 1984, more than 60 persons from eight countries have participated.

"Third-World Students Learning Secrets of Soybean Nutrition." Daily Yomiuri, 22 June 1990, p. 5.

Since 1976, the University of Illinois has offered a summer course focusing on inexpensive techniques to process soybeans and make them into palatable food products. This year's students include members from the Ghanian Agriculture Ministry, the Technological Institute of Veracruz in Mexico, and China's Beijing Grain Science Research Institute.

Thompson, G. (1990). "Educating Tomorrow's Workers," Daily Yomiuri, 29 May, p. 6.

Working with a grant from the U.S. Department of Labor, the American Society for Training and Development has issued a three-year study in four volumes on American job training. This study reinforces the idea that job training begins in kindergarten and ought to be a vital concern of education at each higher level. Business leaders are saying that without a well-trained workforce, the U.S. cannot compete effectively within aggressive international markets.

Thornton, E. (1990). "Study Groups Popular Among Young Looking for New Skills and Friends," Japan Times, 3 April, p. 3.

Recently many young professionals have begun to participate in benkyokai, after-work study meetings. The main objectives of these meetings is to develop connections, relieve stress, meet interesting people, and learn how to perform jobs better. One such group, Planet Access, now has 1,250 members. These members meet once a month for a ¥3000 fee to hear speeches from business leaders on various topics.

"Time for Education Sought by Workers," Daily Yomiuri, 1 May 1990, p. 2.

A survey by the Economic Planning Agency shows that more than one-third of Japanese workers would like to cut down on working hours in order to pursue academic interests. The poll also revealed that while 36 percent said they prefer learning while still holding down their job, 22 percent said they would interrupt their career to pursue higher learning. Only 14 percent said they preferred the more traditional Japanese path of learning as much as possible through college and then concentrating on a career until retirement at age 60.

"Tiny Tots Educator Named Samoan Chief," Daily Yomiuri, 21 May 1990, p. 2.

Makoto Iinuma, the managing director of a kindergarten and cultural center in Chiba Prefecture has been appointed an honorary chieftan of Western Samoa. Iinuma was participating in an English-language program at the Auckland University of Education in New Zealand when he became acquainted with Sefulu Ioane, a Western Samoan chieftan. As a result of their friendship, cultural exchanges have linked kindergartens in Japan with those in Western Samoa.

"Tochigi Student Records Revealed at PTA Meeting," Mainichi Daily, 19 May 1990, p. 12.

Parents of students who graduated from the senior high school in Tochigi are angry because at a recent PTA meeting complete academic records showing privileged information have been handed out to parents of current students. Grades, passes and fails, success or failure to enter higher educational institutions and results of job interviews were part of the data supplied.

"Todai Freshmen Get First Taste of University Life," Mainichi Daily, 13 April 1990, p. 12.

A total of 3,460 new students have begun their freshmen year at Tokyo University.

"TOEFL Lacks Testing Sites," Mainichi Daily, 9 May 1990, p. 12.

According to the Council on International Educational Exchange, the number of applicants for TOEFL (Test of English as a Foreign Language) has grown to such an extent since its start in April 1981 that now students face a shortage in testing facilities. Since 1987, Japan has had the highest number of applicants of all 170 countries in which TOEFL tests are conducted. In 1990, registrations are expected to reach almost 90,000.

"TOEIC in May," Asahi Evening, 3 April 1990, p. 3.

The 32nd Test of English for International Communication (TOEIC) will be held on May 27. The TOEIC has been used by many Japanese firms as a yardstick to check their employees' ability to understand practical English.

"Tokyo College to Host Eight Polish Students," Mainichi Daily, 6 April 1990, p. 12.

The Polish government reached agreement with Tokyo International College to cooperate with the school's annual scholarship program to help Polish students study in Tokyo for one year. The scholarships will be financed by the college which is based in the U.S.

"Tokyo Group Seeks Sign-Language Students," Daily Yomiuri, 12 April 1990, p. 2.

To prepare for the 11th World Congress of the World Federation of the Deaf scheduled to be held in Tokyo in July, 1991, a local organization has begun offering workshops in Gestuno, the international sign language. The Tokyo Federation of the Deaf is hoping to train 500 persons to assist the 700 conference participants from 47 countries. In Japan, sign language varied from district to district until the Japan Federation of the Deaf standardized the different dialects three years ago. It is estimated there are 350,000 hearing-impaired persons nationwide.

"Tokyo Police Taking on Language Problem," Mainichi Daily, 5 April 1990, p. 12.

Because of the increase in the number of foreign residents in Japan and crimes involving foreigners, the Tokyo Metropolitan Police Department plans to have officers study Tagalog, Urdu, French, Cantonese and Thai. Up to now officers have been sent to schools to learn English, Korean and Chinese. A total of ¥67,055,000 has been set aside in the MPD budget for language training and overseas study programs.

"Tokyo Schools Offering Customized English Language Courses," Asahi Evening, 5 May 1990, p. 3.

English language schools in Tokyo are beginning to offer intensive courses for the specialist. The Talk English Center targets those working in the area of real estate. Ruxon Inc., which operates the Hesperia Flight Academy in California, trains prospective pilots. Students at the Wing International Language Institute receive cultural training while staying overnight at the school where they must use English in practical ways.

"Tokyo University Sets Up Foreign Student Aid Section," Japan Times, 15 June 1990, p. 3.

Over the past 10 years, the number of foreign students at Tokyo University has increased by six times to about 1,500. To meet the administrative needs of this special population, the university has estaolished the Student Exchange Dept.

"Tokyo University Welcomes Freshmen," Daily Yomiuri, 13 April 1990, p. 2.

President Akito Arima addressed more than 3,400 freshmen who joined the student body of Tokyo University, Japan's most prestigious school. He urged the new students to stand on their own with courage and vigor, saying that a diploma from a prestigious school is not always a passport to success.

"Tokyo Ward Returns Mayor Who Favors School Reform," Japan Times, 5 June 1990, p. 2.

Nakano Ward is the only district in Japan which maintains a Board of Education elected by the public. This policy defies the Ministry of Education and was the central issue in a recent mayoral election. The incumbent mayor, who supports an elected Board of Education, was reelected by a landslide.

"Tokyo Wards Offering Free Classes in Japanese," Japan Times, 2 May 1990, p. 2.

Eight Tokyo ward offices are offering free elementary Japanese language lessons to foreign residents. These lessons are aimed at helping foreigners enjoy living in Japan while promoting cultural exchange between the Japanese and foreign communities.

"Tonen Sets Up 10 Student Grants," Japan Times, 22 June 1990, p. 2.

The Tonen International Scholarship Foundation has announced availability of ten scholarship for foreign students in Japan. The Tonen Corp., a major Japanese oil refiner, will grant ¥120,000 a month to eight graduate students and ¥100,000 to two undergraduate students.

"Top Tokyo High Schools to Accept More Coeds," Mainichi Daily, 15 April 1990, p. 12.

The Tokyo Office of Education has announced plans to change the city's current high school admission system which critics claim has led to discrimination against females. Citywide, males account for 52.2% of students and females for 47.8%. These figures are based on the roughly 27,000 males and 24,000 females who applied to city high schools this spring. Under the current system, most high schools accept a percentage of male and female students that coincides with the number of males and females graduating from junior high schools.

"Tottori School Cut Ball Players for Bad Behavior," Daily Yomiuri, 28 June 1990, p. 2.

One of the best baseball teams in Tottori Prefecture lost its captain and ace pitcher after the school, afraid of bad publicity, expelled them for bad behavior. The two were reportedly notorious for poor performance in the classroom, and both were said to have smoked and drunk alcohol.

"Tottori U. Course Draws Foreigners," Daily Yomiuri, 12 April 1990, p. 3.

A course on the development of water resources in arid areas which is offered by Tottori University has attracted participants from 10 countries, including Brazil, China, Iraq, Mexico and Saudi Arabia. The project, sponsored by the Japan International Cooperation Agency, is intended to allow participants to draw on the university's expertise in arid land studies and technologies.

"Toward a 5-Day School Week?" Mainichi Daily, 28 May 1990, p. 2.

The Ministry of Education has selected 68 schools as part of a study on changing the school week to five days. These include primary, junior high, senior high, and special education schools; 42 are located in urban districts and 26 in farming, forestry, or fishing villages. The study is set as follows: (1) Saturdays will be a school holiday once or twice during each four-week period; (2) the total number of instructional hours will remain the same as at present; (3) content instruction will be somewhat less than at present; and (4) extracurricular instruction for those desiring it will be provided on Saturday holidays. Although public opinion remains cautios toward a five-day school week, the idea is gradually gaining support as workers begin to acquire 2-day weekends.

"Toyota to Hire 4,100 Grads in 1991," Japan Times, 19 May 1990, p. 10.

Toyota Motor Corporation plans to hire 4,100 recruits in fiscal 1991. The company expects to emply 250 four-year university graduates for clerical and administrative jobs and 550 four-year university and technical college graduates for engineering jobs. In addition, Toyota plans to hire 600 junior college graduates, 2,550 high school graduates, and 150 vocational school graduates. Toyota plans to recruit about 100 mid-career engineers with university diplomas.

"Toys Set for Special Kids," Daily Yomiuri, 12 June 1990, p. 2.

Toys for children with hearing and visual impairments are under development by Japan Toy Association. These toys and games are equipped with orientation marks--small bumps--to enable visually impaired children to play with children who do not have physical handicaps. Also, for children with hearing impairments, toys have been designed that make louder sounds than normal toys.

Tracey, D. (1990). "Word-Breeding Enlivens Language," Asahi Evening, 23 June, p. 9.

Tracey comments on the ways in which teenagers "play" with Japanese causing new words to be formed which makes it difficult for newcomers to the language to interact successfully.

"Translated Text Aids Miura Pupils," Daily Yomiuri, 3 May 1990, p. 3.

A middle school teacher in Miura, Kanagawa-ken has translated and published a textbook outlining Miura's history, industry, climate and future challenges. Educators believe that the relevant content of this textbook will stimulate students in Miura to learn English.

"Trees Stump Young Japanese," Mainichi Daily, 16 April 1990, p. 14.

Young Japanese are more concerned about nature conservation than their parents, but few are able to tell the difference between natural and artificially planted forests. Forty percent of Japanese forests are artificially planted, usually with fir trees, while natural forests consist mostly of broadleaf trees.

"Turning Rice into Wine at Sake School," Daily Yomiuri, 3 June 1990, p. 2.

Sake High School, which began classes in 1987, teaches students how to turn rice--the nation's most sacred food--into sake, its most traditional drink. To enter the school, applicants must pass an entrance exam. Classes, which are limited to 14, are held twice a month for six months. Graduates number more than 200 and include executives, housewives, professors and chefs.

"TV Making U.S. Children Fat, Violent: Doctors," Asahi Evening, 17 April 1990, p. 2.

The American Academy of Pediatrics has reported that television has caused children in the U.S. to become both violent and obese. Furthermore, the implicit and explicit messages on television promote alcohol consumption and promiscuous sexual behavior.

"Two Minors Held in Fatal Stabbing," Japan Times, 16 April 1990, p. 2.

Two 19-year-old vocational school students have been arrested on suspicion of stabbing a college student to death.

"Two Shots Fired into Home of College Pres.," Mainichi Daily, 24 April 1990, p. 12.

Two pistol shots were fired into the home of Toru Yuge, president of Ferris College for Women, apparently because he made a statement opposing enthronement ceremonies for the Emperor. The presidents of Meiji,Gakuin University, Kwansei Gakuin University and International Christian University have all received threatening phone calls from right wing extremists.

"Two US Colleges Open Doors in Japan," Mainichi Daily, 12 April 1990, p. 12.

Lehman College of the City College of New York and Edmonds Community College of Washington state have opened branch campuses in Japan. The Lehman campus is located in Hiroshima.

U

Uchitelle, L. (1990). "A College Degree: Don't Look for Work Without It," International Herald Tribune, 19 June, p. 3.

Many jobs, once performed without a college degree, are increasingly going to college graduates as American employers take advantage of an oversupply. At roughly 25 percent of the work force--higher than any other industrial nation, college graduates outstrip the demand for their skills. In an age when public schools are accused of turning out many illiterates, corporate America has come to rely on the college degree as the safest guarantee an applicant has the skills, discipline and maturity to tackle a job. A report issued by the Commission on the Skills of the American Workforce shows the appeal of educated workers is not with specific skills they acquired in school, but rather their habits of punctuality, good work habits, and the ability to learn on the job.

"Union Urges More School Holidays," Japan Times, 7 June 1990, p. 2.

The Tokyo Teachers Union has recommended two additional school holidays be set in November and December so that students will have two additional 3-day weekends. The union has sent questionnaires to principals and PTA heads of Tokyo's 2,500 public elementary and junior high schools asking for their opinions on this proposal.

"Univ. Land Fraud Brings 4 Arrests," Daily Yomiuri, 28 June 1990, p. 2.

The Tokyo District Public Prosecutors Office has arrested two former Hosei University executives and two real estate agents for allegedly swindling ¥700 million from two firms which wanted to purchase a piece of land owned by the university.

"University Enrollment," Japan Times, 15 May 1990, p. 20.

Last year the number of applicants who failed in their attempt to enter Japanese universities topped 400,000. This has led to public pressure to increase university enrollment quotas. The Ministry of Education has announced that next year private universities and junior colleges will be allowed to admit more students. It is reported, however, that school authorities are not enthusiastic about the idea of increasing the number of new students. Critics suggest that the ministry increase the quotas at state universities and other public schools.

"University President in U.S. Is Charged with Making Obscene Calls on His Phone," Japan Times, 13 May 1990, p. 3.

Richard Berendzen, the president of American University in Washington has been charged with making obscene phone calls. Berendzen is a graduate of Massachusetts Institute of Technology and holds advanced degrees from Harvard University.

"University Student Missing in Taiwan," Daily Yomiuri, 3 May 1990, p. 2.

A senior coed at Ochanomizu University in Tokyo has been reported missing in Taiwan.

"U.S. Disc-Makers Unveil Parental Warning Label," Japan Times, 11 May 1990, p. 14.

The Recording Industry Association of America has announced that records, cassettes and compact discs with possibly objectionable material will be marked with a label which reads: "Parental Advisory--Explicit Lyrics." These labels have served to defuse governmental regulation of the recording industry and satisfy concerns expressed by the National Parents and Teachers Association.

"US Ending Student Exchange," Mainichi Daily, 1 April 1990, p. 14.

The U.S. government plans to discontinue its support for the Youth for Understanding exchange program. This year's group of 47 Japanese high school students will be the YFU program's last. Currently, more than 7,000 Japanese students are attending U.S. high schools independent of the government-sponsored project.

"US Kids Sketch Modern Japan," Mainichi Daily, 20 June 1990, p. 12.

TDK, a Japanese manufacturer of magnetic tapes, sponsors an annual art project in the United States. Junior high students are asked to draw pictures depicting what they know about Japan. This year, TDK collected about 2,000 drawings and then chose 50 that appeared representative. The most popular image featured in 60 percent of these pictures was a natural scene. Shrines, images of Buddha, torii and other pieces of religious architecture were included in 53 percent of the works. For the first time this year electronics and automobiles made a prominent appearance on the list of popular images.

"U.S. School Conduct Code Urged," Daily Yomiuri, 1 May 1990, p. 5.

According to a report issued by the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching and the American Council on Education, student conduct regulations have become more explicit and enforcement more systematic over the past five years at more than half of U.S. colleges. The report urges all U.S. colleges to adopt and enforce codes of student conduct to deal with alcohol abuse, racism and crime. Doing this, however, has sometimes proven controversial. For example, Stanford University is debating a proposal to ban ethnic insults, and the University of California recently adopted similar rules governing personal attacks. The schools have found that this has led to conflict between two conflicting educational goals--encouraging freedom of expression and discouraging discriminatory harassment.

"US Science Students to Study at Tsukuba," Mainichi Daily, 6 May 1990, p. 12.

The Science and Technology Agency in Japan has agreed to accept 25 American graduate students for two-month summer study programs in Tsukuba. It is believed that this exchange program will make it easier for graduate students to conduct research in Japan after they earn their doctorates.

"U.S. Tour Group to Study Japan," Daily Yomiuri, 6 May 1990, p. 2.

A group of 40 teachers and students from Columbia University's Graduate School of Business have come to Japan for a 10-day study tour of the nation's business and political communities. The tour includes visits to the Ministry of International Trade and Industry, Toyota, Sony, and Nomura Securities.

Ishiki, S. (1990). "Harvard Calligraphy Class Too Popular," Daily Yomiuri, 25 May, p. 2.

A credit course on Japanese calligraphy has proven popular at Harvard University. Out of 200 applicants, 60 were admitted to two classes of 30 students each. Besides students majoring in Oriental art, languages and history, the Harvard course also attracts students hoping to understand Japanese culture because they intend to work for Japanese corporations after graduation.

V

"Vietnamese Refugee Passes Akita Medical School Exam," Japan Times, 12 April 1990, p. 2.

Bui Quam Sam, a Vietnamese refugee in Japan, has succeeded in enrolling in Akita University's medical school. Sam was enrolled in the medical school of Saigon University prior to his escape from Vietnam.

"Viets Oust U.S. Teacher for Inciting Unrest," Daily Yomiuri, 9 June 1990, p. 4.

An American working as a volunteer English teacher at the Hanoi Foreign Language School has been deported by the Vietnamese government on charges that she was inciting student unrest. The teacher is a member of the Mennonite Committee, a Canadian-American relief and development organization that has operated in Vietnam since 1954. Its work has focused on food production, health and education.

"Volunteers to 'Tour' Hong Kong Refugee Camps," Daily Yomiuri, 26 April 1990, p. 2.

Agape House, an international volunteer organization, suggested a volunteer tour of Hong Kong's refugee camps where about 7,000 people are waiting for formal approval of their refugee status. A group of Chuo University students will participate in this tour.

"Vote Rigging Unearthed at Hosei U., Mainichi Daily, 14 May 1990, p. 12.

Alumni of Hosei University in Tokyo were promised ¥30,000 in membership fees if they joined the university alumni association and allowed their voting slips for the election of the association committee to be used dishonestly in their names.

Walters, L. (1990). "Odds Are on Gambling Becoming a Bigger Problem than Drugs," Daily Yomiuri, 25 June, p. 7.

Researchers at the Center for Addiction Studies in Cambridge, Massachusetts, say that teenage gambling may well replace drugs as an addictive behavior. Studies show that gambling rates are higher among youth than among adults. According to another study done by a professor at Bryant College, 87 percent of students have gambled at some time in their lives. Of these, 26 percent gamble weekly and 11 percent said they have gambled more than $100 in one day.

Wardell, D. (1990). "Large Classes May Enhance Learning," Daily Yomiuri, 24 May, p. 7.

During a Japan Association of Language Teachers' conference, Brian Tomlinson, a visiting professor at Kobe University from South Devon College of Arts and Technology, discussed some of the positive features of large language classes. Good learning sometimes depends on chances to hide from the teacher. Students who find small classes threatening prefer large groups. Tomlinson believes listening is a language skill best cultivated in large classes. On the other hand, oral fluency and writing skills may suffer under these conditions.

"Waseda Group Strikes Lightning," Mainichi Daily, 15 June 1990, p. 12.

A group of engineering students from Waseda University have experimented with producing pollution-free energy using "ball lightning."

Watanabe, T. (1990a). "English Study Enhances Japanese," Daily Yomiuri, 16 May, p. 3.

Watanabe states that by studying English, Japanese students can discover the beauty and complexity of their own language.

Watanabe, T. (1990b). "Freedom School's Creative Lesson," Daily Yomiuri, 25 June, p. 7.

Jiyu Gakuen (Freedom School) in Tokyo was established in 1921. From the original class of 26, the school has grown to more than 1,200 students in kindergarten through college. This article explores the educational philosophy of Jiyu Gakuen and mentions some of the contributions its graduates have made in Japanese society. American architect Frank Lloyd Wright designed the original school building.

Watanabe, T. (1990c). "Tokyo School Breaks Tradition to 'Create Truly Free People,'" Daily Yomiuri, 30 June, p. 3.

This is a reprint of the same article cited above.

Weisman, S. (1990a). "Japanese Classic: Tale of Sex and Politics?" International Herald Tribune, 13 April, p. 20.

For more than 1,200 years, an anthology of poems known as the "Collection of 10,000 Leaves" has been studied as refined literature. New scholarly works examining the differences in meaning that occur when the written characters are examined using Chinese, Korean or Japanese suggest the poetry may have sexual and political connotations.

Weisman, S. (1990b). "Japan Again Runs Up the Flag, but Not Everybody Is Saluting," International Herald Tribune, 30 April, p. 1.

Opinion surveys show that most Japanese favor displaying the flag and singing the anthem at official school functions, but they dislike being coerced to do so. The Ministry of Education has directed the use of both the flag and the anthem; some resent this approach because it is viewed as a kind of loyalty test. Both the flag and the anthem were banned by General MacArthur after the war and neither has been officially reinstated.

"Where Have All the Babies Gone?" Mainichi Daily, 20 April 1990, p. 9.

The population of Japan is now 123 million; in order to maintain that level, each woman will have to bear an average of 2.1 children. In 1973, there were 2,090,000 babies born in Japan. Since then, the number has decreased each year. The number last year was 1,240,000. Reasons suggested for this decline are: (1) people are getting married at a later age; (2) women are better educated and are pursuing professional careers; and (3) the cost of education is high.

Williams, V. (1990). "Theaters Must Help Enforce 'R' Rating," USA Today, 15 June, p. 6A.

Williams arguers that it is impossible to guard every aspect of a preteen or teenager's life. Therefore, theater owners, bartenders, and storekeepers hold some obligation to enforce social rules.

Wilson, D. (1990). "Teaching Children Earth Day Awareness," Daily Yomiuri, 12 April, p. 7.

Educators interested in stimulating concern on the part of the Japanese to preserve the environment have targeted children for their lessons. Unida Kindergarten, for example, stresses a holistic approach to education and teaches students from an early age about ecology. This training is accomplished through art, drama, and trips to nearby areas of natural beauty.

"Windmill Pump for Kenya Kids," Daily Yomiuri, 14 June 1990, p. 3.

Six members of a Japanese volunteer group built a windmill pump and are now in Keyna digging a well and installing the equipment. The windmill will help supply water to a village school.

"Wine Proves Downfall for Red Riding Hood," Daily Yomiuri, 20 May 1990, p. 2.

An award-winning adaption of Little Red Riding Hood was placed on California's recommended supplemental reading list for 5- and 6-year-olds. However, the Culver City school board has been pulled from the list because the illustrations show the girl carrying a bottle of wine to her grandmother.

"Women's College, Going Co-Ed, Angers Students," International Herald Tribune, 5 May 1990, p. 3.

Nationally the number of women's schools in the U.S. has dropped to 93, compared with 298 in 1960. Despite protests from student and faculty, the trustees of Mills College have decided to admit men in 1991. This change will leave only two women's colleges west of the Rockies: Mount St. Mary's College in Los Angeles and Scripps College in Claremont, California. Competition from state universities in California has hurt Mills where tuition and fees, excluding room and board is now $12,700; a state resident at University of California pays $1,700. With the admission of men, Mills' enrollment is projected to increase from the current 772 to 1,117 in 1995. Some formerly women-only schools, such as Sarah Lawrence which went co-ed two decades ago, have never had male enrollments higher than 33 percent.

Wood, D. (1990a). "Schools' Techno-Revolution," Daily Yomiuri, 30 May, p. 7.

Videodisc systems are becoming commonplace in U.S. schools. The average disc costs about half the price of pre-recoreded video tape and one-tenth the cost of 16-mm film. It also lasts longer because nothing touches the playing surface except light. Total video, film, and lesson libraries can be stored at a fraction of the cost of other media. A lesson with 10,000 photo slides, 96 film clips 15-seconds long, 45 minutes of spoken explanation, and 15 minutes of music fit on one side of one videodisc.

Wood, D. (1990b). "Highbrow Couch Potatoes Switch on to TV Studies." Daily Yomiuri, 4 June, p. 7.

The National University Continuing Education Association notes that almost half of higher education enrollment is part-time students. To meet this demand, a number of schools are offering televised instruction. Projects in California, Maine, Florida and Colorado are cited. The University of Colorado is one of 14 univerisities on a cable TV network known as "Mind Extenstion University," which offers undergraduate and graduate courses. More than 3000 students take televised courses through the University of South Florida. Maine is currently ranked 50th among states in the percentage of adults participating in higher education, but the University of Maine and the Community College of Maine intend to use television technology to attract a wider set of students.

"Would-be Dressmakers Must Study in Japanese, Immigration Unit Says." Japan Times, 2 June 1990, p. 2.

Because of advice from immigration officials, 18 foreign students have been denied admission to the Sugino College of Dressmaking's international program. This decision was based on the fact that visas were originally issued to these students to study at Japanese language schools; therefore, any additional study they undertake in Japan should have Japanese-medium instruction. The college established its international program 25 years ago, and since then, about 400 foreigners have graduated from the three-year course. The 18 foreigners affected by the immigration department's decision include seven from Bangladesh and three from Myanmar. There are two each from the Philippines, China, and Indonesia as well as one each from Hong Kong and Ghana.

X

Y

Yamaguchi, M. (1990). "U.S. Students Head for Campus in Akita," Daily Yomiuri, 17 May, p. 7.

Minnesota State University in Akita Prefecture has become the first U.S. branch college in Japan to have American students. The student body will be comprised of 52 American students--ranging from freshmen to seniors--and 256 Japanese freshmen. The first year for most Japanese students will be filled with English classes taught by 17 teachers. After their English proficiency improves, they can take general classes with the American students. The school has two Japanese faculty members.

Yard, M. (1990). "Court's Ruling Will Cost Teens' Lives," USA Today, 28 June, p. 6A.

Yard argues against the recent Supreme Court ruling which requires parental notification prior to abortion by a teenager. She believes the most effective way to counter this decision is to mobilize young voters so that their voices will be raised to protect their civil rights.

"Y'hama Opens Dorm for Intl Students," Daily Yomiuri, 18 April 1990, p. 2.

A new dormitory in Yokohama has been opened to help foreign students. The apartment block consists of two four-story buildings with 44 rooms. Students from seven Asian countries, including China and South Korea have moved in at a monthly rate of ¥15,000. Officials in Yokohama estimate there are 1,500 foreign students in Kanegawa prefecture.

Yokoi, K. (1990). "Language Labs' Popularity Seen at 'Seminar House,'" 14 June, p. 7.

As more Japanese high schools and middle schools attempt to emphasize English listening and speaking skills, language laboratories with audiovisual equipment play an increasingly important role. A girls' senior high school in Saitama Prefecture has recently opened a foreign language facility called Seminar House. This building holds two language laboratories, three small seminar rooms, a large audiovisual hall, and a foreign language staff room. This school also offers a summer exchange program with a high school in Pennsylvania.

"Youngsters Turn to the Races," Mainichi Daily, 20 June 1990, p. 1.

Racing in different forms has recently gained popularity among young men and women. This article specifically mentions horse racing, motorboat racing, motorcycle racing and bicycle racing.

"Youth in US Disinterested, Survey Shows," Mainichi Daily, 30 June 1990, p. 4.

A recent survey suggests that young Americans know less about news and public affairs than any other generation in the past 50 years. Only sports and the abortion issue appear to hold much interest.

"Youth Wins Damages for Beating by Cops," Daily Yomiuri, 27 June 1990, p. 2.

The Tokyo District Court has ordered the metropolitan government to pay ¥300,000 to a 17-year-old high school student who was allegedly beaten and forcibly fingerprinted by police for his suspected involvement in a 1985 theft. No charges were ever filed by the police.

Zinger, E. (1990). "Educators Criticize Flag Ruling." Daily Yomiuri, 5 April, p. 3.

A Ministry of Education requirement that all public primary and secondary schools raise the Japanese flag and sing the unofficial national anthem went into effect this week. Teachers and administrators failing to follow this rule could be disciplined. Critics include many intellectuals as well as the Japan Teachers Union (Nikkyoso).

Zuger, D. (1990). "Does Claude Rifat Really Exist?" Daily Yomiuri, 14 June, p. 7.

Zuger suggests that Rifat's negative comments about English as an international language [See: Rifat, C. (1990). "'Anglo-American' English Furtively Colonizing Earth," Daily Yomiuri, 10 May, p. 7] are irational. Rifat wrote a letter in English to an English newspaper with an international following deriding English as a useful means of international communication.

NUMBERS

"2 Wind-Surfers Found Dead in Sagami Bay," Daily Yomiuri, 26 April 1990, p. 2.

Two 17-year-old high school boys were drowned in a wind-surfing accident.

"3 Bodies from Boat Accident Recovered," Daily Yomiuri, 26 April 1990, p. 2.

The bodies of three of the five children who were missing after their motor boat capsized have been recovered.

"3 Chuo Students Drown in River During Barbecue," Daily Yomiuri, 18 June 1990, p. 2.

Three Chuo University students were drowned while swimming drunk in a river. The three were among 39 member of the Chuo tennis club which had gathered by the river for a barbecue.

"9 Primary Schoolers Hit by Lightning Bolt," Daily Yomiuri, 16 May 1990, p. 2.

A group of 14 primary school children were walking to school in a heavy downpour when a bolt of lightning struck a nearby concrete telephone pole. Nine of the students were burned, two seriously.

"19 Schools Turn Down Color-Blind Applicants." Daily Yomiuri, 4 June 1990, p. 2.

In 1986, the Japanese Ophthalmologist Society asked the Association of National Universities to abolish or relax admissions policies against the color blind, saying that the condition poses little problem for work in all but a few specialized fields. However this year 19 national and municipal colleges and universities refused to admit applicatnts because they were color blind. The Ministry of Education has once again asked schools to remove this restriction.

"25% of Grads Back LDP: Poll," Japan Times, 26 June 1990, p. 2.

A recent survey shows 24.3 percent of this year's university graduates back the Liberal Democratic Party. When asked about patriotism, only 29.9 percent said Japanese should be patriotic. As many as 63 percent said loving the country was unnecessary.

"25% of U.S. Kids Under 6 Live in Poverty," Daily Yomiuri, 16 April 1990, p. 5.

For 1989, the U.S. government drew the poverty line at $9,890 for a family of three and $12,675 for a family of four. According to a study issued by the National Center for Children in Poverty at Columbia University, of those living in poverty 13 million were below 18 years of age and 5 million under six.

"50% of Kids Smoke, Drink," Mainichi Daily, 1 May 1990, p. 12.

A survey by the Life Habits and Health Research Association, a group of Japanese teachers and doctors, shows that over half of all Japanese 9-year-olds and almost all high schoolers have drunk alcoholic beverages. It also showed most older students have smoked. The poll covered 13,000 first grade to 12th grade students at 49 schools throughout Japan.

"63% Oppose 5-Day School Week: Poll," Mainichi Daily, 26 April 1990, p. 14.

The Ministry of Education has proposed a five-day school week to encourage students to do something other than study. However a survey of parents shows that 63% oppose this plan because they fear their children will waste time, spend more time in cram schools, or become delinquent. This survey also tested public opinion about the ministry's order making it compulsory to raise the national flag and sing the national anthem in schools. Seventy-three percent favor this policy; 25 percent oppose it. This study was conducted nationally, surveying 3,000 men and women over the age of 20.

"80% of Foreign Residents Feel Prejudice," Daily Yomiuri, 3 April 1990, p. 2.

Over 80% of the foreign residents of Shinjuku in Tokyo feel that Japanese are prejudiced or discriminate against them. The survey included, among others, language students and teachers.

"150 Hurt Over 'Right to Cheat,'" Daily Yomiuri, 15 May 1990, p. 5.

Schools in Bangladesh expelled more than 4,000 students and suspended 150 teachers for cheating and violence during college entrance examinations.

"1991 Japan Fulbright Competition," Daily Yomiuri, 26 April 1990, p. 7.

The Japan-U.S. Educational Commission has announced its 1991 Japan Fulbright Commission. This is the 38th year that these scholarships are being made available to Japanese citizens.

"22,436 People Committed Suicide Last Year," Japan Times, 25 April 1990, p. 2.

A total of 22,436 people committed suicide in Japan last year. Suicides by minors numbered 534, or 2.4 percent of the total. This was the lowest rate since 1978. This included seven elementary school pupils, 81 junior high school students, and 153 senior high school students.

"1.1 Million Grads Start Careers," Mainichi Daily, 4 April 1990, p. 14.

On April 1, about 1.1 million Japanese graduates began their working lives. These newcomers represent graduates from universities, colleges, high schools and junior high schools across the country.

A, 1

Access Planet, 106
Adult education
  In Japan, 1, 30, 37, 70, 106, 107
  In U.S., 5
AFS International Exchanges, 3
Agape House, 115
AIDS, 13, 47, 80, 103
Akita University, 86, 115
Alabama, 19
Alaska, 63
All-Japan Senior High School English Speech Contest, 92
American Academy of Child and Adolescent Psychiatry, 80
American Academy of Pediatrics, 31, 111
American Association of State Colleges and Universities, 57, 74
American Association of Suicidology, 80
American Civil Liberties Union, 42
American Council on Education, 21, 114
American Dance Therapy Association, 66
American Graduate School of International Management, 11
American Psychiatric Association, 104
American Society for Training and Development, 106
American Universities League, 9, 74
American University, 27, 33, 105, 113
Amnesty International, 13
Anti-Defamation League, 5
Architecture, 8
Argentina, 60
Arizona, 8
Arkansas, 73, 94
Asahi Culture Center, 28
Asia University, 10
Association for the Promotion of Employment of Disabled, 25
Association of American Colleges, 26
Association of High School Principals, 29
Association of National Universities, 122
Association to Aid the Refugees, 31
Auckland University of Education, 107
Augsburg College, 80
Austria, 3

B, 9

Bachelors Academy, 40
Bangladesh, 55, 89, 119, 123
Baylor University, 84
Beijing Grain Science Research Institute, 106
Beijing University, 11, 95
Belgium, 76
Bilingual education, 82
Bosozoku, 1
Boston University, 23, 27, 80, 105
Bratislava School of Economics, 39
Brazil, 110

Britain, 7, 14, 18, 19, 26, 31, 32, 33, 34, 51, 55, 69, 83, 85, 100, 102, 104
British Broadcasting Company (BBC), 55
British Council, 14, 41, 55, 76, 101
Brown University, 13, 14, 28, 60, 105
Bryant College, 116
Buraku Liberation League, 49
Bush; Barbara, 10, 15, 72, 85, 105
Bush; George, 15, 30, 50, 105
Business investment in education, 31, 50, 69, 70, 78, 100, 109

C, 15

California, 11, 15, 20, 34, 37, 40, 45, 62, 73, 75, 80, 82, 93, 98, 108, 114, 118, 119
California Polytechnic State University, 20
California State University, 16, 55
Cambridge Research, 12
Cambridge University, 31, 32, 34, 69
Canada, 3, 6, 8, 15
Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching, 57, 114
Cathay Pacific Airways, 14
Cavazos; Lauro, 87
Center for Addiction Studies, 116
Center for the Improvement of Teaching of Japanese, 63
Center for the Pacific Rim, 17
Central Council for Education, 45
Central Texas College, 74
Charles University, 39
Chatham College, 118
Chihaya Japanese Study Institute, 57
Children Camp Study Group, 15
Children's literature, 13
China, 11, 18, 19, 34, 41, 50, 52, 53, 55, 61, 64, 76, 78, 79, 86, 93, 95, 105, 106, 110, 119, 120
Chiyoda Institute of Technology, 54
Chubu University, 20
Chuo University, 115, 121
City College of New York, 112
City University of New York, 74
CLAIR, 24
Clown College Japan, 20
College Board, 21
College of Eastern Utah, 4
College Women's Association, 90
Collegiate Black Caucus, 65
Colorado, 7, 19, 96, 104, 119
Columbia, 60
Columbia College of Physicians and Surgeons, 96
Columbia University, 26, 60, 114, 122
Comenius University, 39
Commission on the Skills of the American Workforce, 78, 112
Community Christian School, 37, 40
Community College of Maine, 119

Concerned Women for America, 31
Connecticut, 6, 8, 73, 104
Cornell University, 26, 60, 92
Cote d'Ivoire, 22
Council for Local Authorities, 24
Council on International Educational Exchange, 75, 107
Council on Postsecondary Accreditation, 9, 37, 74
Council on the National Language, 99
Covenant House, 80
Cram schools, 7, 31, 55, 82, 122
Cross-cultural issues, 88
Cultural Affairs Agency, 99
Czechoslovakia, 19, 39, 67, 94

D, 24

Daigaku Nyushi Center, 55
Daigaku Shorin International Language Academy, 29, 67
Daigakusyorin International Language Academy, 28
Daito Bunka University, 54
Dartmouth College, 60
DC Comics, 87
Debussy: Claude, 87
Denmark, 79
Deutches Sprachkolleg Heidelberg, 28, 29
Dictionaries (German), 28
Doshisha University, 36
Dropouts
  In Japan, 1, 2, 3
  In U.S., 5, 11, 39, 87
Duke University, 11
Durham University, 31, 69

E, 28

Earth Day, 7, 118
Eclipse Comics, 87
Economic Planning Agency, 85, 107
Edmonds Community College, 112
Educational Contribution Award (Chinese), 95
Educational Testing Service, 66, 105
Employment Promotion Corporation, 61
English
  As an international language, 24, 40, 46, 87, 94, 101, 121
  Dialects/variations, 16, 33, 39, 46, 88
  Gestures, 88
  Language instruction, 6, 8, 9, 14, 21, 25, 32, 41, 45, 55, 61, 62, 65, 67, 73, 74, 75, 76, 80, 91, 92, 95, 101, 108, 111, 116, 119, 120
  Origins of, 3
Environment and ecology, 17
Equal Employment Opportunity Law, 51
Essex University, 31, 69
Eton College, 32, 33, 100
Everett Community College, 63

Examinations
American College Test, 4
Civil service, 7
Criticism of, 77
Dental, 77
Driving, 17
Entrance, 1, 3, 7, 29, 31, 36, 76, 82
Graduate Management Admissions Test, 41, 75
Graduate Record Exam, 66, 105
Medical, 69
Scholastic Aptitude Test, 4, 75, 96
Security of, 55
TOEFL, 74, 75, 93, 107
TOEIC, 108
Written compositions, 2

F, 34

Federation of Economic Organizations, 31, 69
Federation of Private University Employees Unions, 84
Ferris College for Women, 6, 112
Finland, 36
Florida, 80, 119
Foreign institutions in Japan
American Universities League, 9, 74
Central Texas College, 74
City University of, 74
Criticism of, 10, 37
Edmonds Community College, 112
Green River Community College, 9
Heidelberg College, 9
Lehman College, 112
McKendree College, 74
Minnesota State University, 9, 65, 69, 119
Mississippi State University, 9
Ohio University, 9
Oxford University, 37, 58, 78
Phillips University, 74
Southern Illinois University, 9, 37, 74
State University of New York, 74
St. Catherine's College, 37, 58, 78
St. Cloud State University, 37
Temple University, 9, 74
Texas A&M University, 9, 93
Tokyo American Community College, 74
Tokyo International University, 81, 108
University of Minnesota, 74
University of Nevada, 101
University of Rio Grande, 74
University of Southern Illinois, 98
U.S. International University, 9
Westchester University, 74

Foreign students
In Japan, 4, 15, 16, 18, 19, 38, 41, 42, 43, 45, 50, 53, 54, 55, 60, 61, 65, 69, 71, 76, 77, 81, 91, 96, 99, 108, 109, 110, 114, 115, 119, 120, 123
In U.S., 4, 6, 8, 11, 16, 43, 50, 52, 61, 62, 64, 72, 75, 86, 120
Forum for Corporate Communications, 62
France, 19, 40, 43, 53, 72, 76, 85, 86, 102
Freedom School, 116
Friendship Association, 16
Fukuoka University of Education, 73
Fulbright Program, 41

G, 42

Gakushuin University, 83
George Mason University, 65
George Washington University, 11, 27, 28
Georgetown University, 102, 105
Gestuno, 108
Ghana, 106, 119
Gifu University of Education, 51, 95
Goethe Institute, 28
Gorbachev; Mikhail, 14, 17, 105
Gorbachev; Raisa, 85
Graduate Management Admissions Council, 41
Graduate Record Examination, 66, 105
Grateful Dead, 45
Green River Community College, 9
Groom School, 16
Ground Self-Defense Force, 36
Gyosei International High School, 64

H, 46

Hamamatsu University, 81
Hanamuko Kakko, 16
Handicapped students
Blind, 12
Color blind, 122
Deaf, 108
Demographics, 22
Mentally, 22, 51, 86, 95
Physically disabled, 22, 25, 26, 46, 97
Toys for, 110
Hankuk University of Foreign Studies, 60
Hanoi Foreign Language School, 116
Harvard University, 10, 11, 47, 53, 60, 65, 67, 103, 105, 113, 115
Hawaii, 1
Heidelberg College, 9
Heidelberg Tokyo, 67
Hesperia Flight Academy, 62, 108

High Council of the French Language, 40
Himeji Dokkyo University, 65
Hindi, 24
Hiroshima University, 89
Hitachi Ltd., 50
Hokkaido University, 28
Homestays, 4, 68
Homosexuality, 30
Hong Kong, 78, 115, 119
Hosei University, 16, 38, 50, 112, 115
Hungary, 67, 94

I, 51

Idaho, 63
Illinois, 55, 57, 106
Illinois State University, 88
Illiteracy, 1, 49
India, 24, 56, 66, 78, 96, 105
Indiana, 54, 63
Indiana Department of Mental Health, 54
Indiana Youth Services Association, 54
Indonesia, 21, 119
Inner Mongolia, 47
Institute for the Study of Languages and Cultures, 59
Institute of International Education, 10
International Christian University, 22, 25, 78, 112
International Club for the Blind, 12
International Education Center, 66, 96
International Road Safety Organization, 29
International University, 10
Iowa, 7, 104
Iraq, 110
Ireland, 64

J, 52

Jackie Chan Fund Scholarship, 52
Japan Amateur Sports Association, 38, 54, 96
Japan Association of College English Teachers, 95
Japan Association of Language Teachers, 116
Japan Computer Clubs Federation, 21
Japan Employment Security Association, 98
Japan Environmental Education Society, 72
Japan Federation of Computer Clubs, 98
Japan Federation of Employers' Associations, 60
Japan Federation of Private University Teachers an, 22
Japan Firefly Study Group, 99
Japan Good Toy Committee, 79
Japan International Cooperation Agency, 61, 110
Japan International Science and Technology Exchange, 91
Japan National Students Association Fund, 15, 87, 98
Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteers, 48, 78, 89
Japan Teachers Union, 68, 71, 72, 84, 91, 104, 121
Japan Toy Association, 110
Japan Youth and Juvenile Research Institute, 100

Japanese
Birth rate, 4, 12, 18, 25, 47, 62, 65, 86, 88, 117
Culture (See **Japanese culture**), 19, 26, 32, 42, 62, 106, 111, 117
Language instruction, 38, 48, 49, 50, 53, 57, 63, 64, 70, 71, 78, 100, 109, 111
Translators, 78
Japanese Civil Aviation Bureau, 62
Japanese culture
Calligraphy, 115
Ceramics, 96
Chopsticks, 99
Gestures, 88
Literature, 19, 26, 51, 117
Manga, 62
Rakugo, 32
Sake, 111
Tea, 42
Tea ceremony, 20
Theater, 106
Japanese education
Absenteeism, 15, 31, 85
Adult, 1, 30, 37, 70, 106, 107
Athletics, 2, 14, 38, 59, 110
Coeducation, 84
Cost of, 2, 22, 25, 29, 52, 62, 75, 83, 117
Course system, 56
Cram schools, 1, 3, 7, 31, 36, 55, 75, 82, 122
Criticism of, 1, 25, 36, 48, 82
Curriculum planning, 48

Demographics, 6, 8, 9, 12, 18, 22, 23, 25, 40, 42, 44, 54, 56, 61, 62, 64, 65, 67, 85, 86, 92, 95, 109, 117
Dress codes, 90, 98
Dropouts, 1, 2, 3
Drugs, 68
Ecology, 7, 26, 33, 72, 91, 99, 101, 110, 111, 118
Elementary school, 7
Expulsions, 6, 88
Flag and anthem, 12, 13, 35, 43, 56, 57, 71, 84, 103, 117, 121, 122
Flight training, 62
Foreign students, 91
Funding of, 104
Handicapped students, 12, 46, 51, 95, 97
History of, 22
Homosexuality, 30
Illiteracy, 1, 49
In other countries, 6, 7, 8, 23, 44, 52, 56, 62, 64, 75, 104
JET Program, 24, 39, 80, 92
Korea, 105
Koreans, 10, 38, 59, 60, 77, 86, 99
Language training, 21, 41, 44, 65, 73
Literature, 19

Japanese education (continued)
Marriage, 40
Medical, 69, 71, 86, 115
Mental illness, 2
Military, 36
Music, 3
Oratorical contests, 92
Preschools, 16, 34, 36, 44, 47, 95, 107, 118
PTA, 90, 107
Public debate, 25
Reform of, 109
Regulations, 14, 65, 88, 90, 91
Returnees, 3, 6, 8, 64
Royal family, 83
Scandals, 24, 50, 112, 115
School furniture, 19, 90
School lunches, 79, 90
School names, 47
School week, 94, 110, 112, 122
Scientific, 99, 116
Sex education, 72, 83, 93, 102
Sexual discrimination, 68
Student rights, 59, 65, 68, 79, 86, 91, 100, 103, 107
Toys, 53, 79, 110
Traffic safety, 29
Vocational, 54
Zoos, 18
Japanese Ophthalmologist Society, 122
Japanese Overseas Educational Service, 6, 8
Japanese students
In Austria, 3
In Britain, 19, 31, 69
In Canada, 3
In Czechoslovakia, 19
In France, 19
In Korea, 59
In Mongolia, 47
In other countries, 2, 23, 67, 75, 99, 113
In South Korea, 88
In U.S., 1, 3, 4, 6, 8, 15, 16, 19, 37, 40, 61, 62, 70, 75, 86, 98, 101, 108, 113, 120
In U.S.S.R., 3
In West Germany, 19
Japanese Trade Union Confederation, 72
Japan-America Society, 63
Japan-America Student Conference, 66
Japan-Korea Cultural Foundation, 59
Japan-U.S. Agreement on Cooperation in Science and, 53
Japan-U.S. Educational Commission, 75, 123
JET Program, 7, 21, 24, 39, 61, 80, 92
Jiyu Gakuen, 116
Job Training Partnership Act, 5
Johns Hopkins University, 65

K, 56

Kanagawa Prefectural Teachers Union, 68
Kanazawa University, 33, 41
Kanda Institute of Foreign Languages, 54
Kansai Acupuncture and Moxibustion College, 71
Kansas, 73
Kawaijuku, 55, 75, 82
Keidanren, 31, 69
Keio University, 54, 69, 84
Kent State University, 58
Kentucky, 73
Kenya, 118
Kids Bridge, 4
Kobe University, 116
Koka Women's College, 29
Kokugakuin University, 19
Kwansei Gakuin University, 54, 112
Kyoto Nishi High School, 95
Kyoto University, 41, 77
Kyushu University, 96

L, 60

Labor Management Research Institute, 96
Labor Standards Law, 23
Lake Washington Vocational Institute, 16
Language
  Bicultural, 12
  Comparative studies (Japanese/Korean), 93
  Control of, 24, 40, 82, 93, 99
  Nonverbal, 88
  Origins of, 3
  Research, 80
  Sign (Gestuno), 108
  Variations, 39, 45, 55, 102, 111
  Written form, 62, 117
Language instruction
  Albanian, 29
  Bengali, 89
  Bulgarian, 28, 29
  Cantonese, 108
  Chinese, 29, 65, 67, 73, 105, 108
  Czech, 28, 29
  English, 6, 8, 9, 14, 21, 25, 32, 41, 45, 55, 61, 62, 65, 67, 73, 74, 75, 76, 80, 91, 92, 94, 95, 101, 108, 111, 116, 119, 120
  French, 63, 67, 73, 108
  German, 3, 28, 29, 55, 67, 73, 83
  Hungarian, 28, 29
  Indonesian, 59
  Italian, 73
  Japanese, 38, 48, 49, 57, 63, 64, 70, 71, 78, 100, 109, 111
  Korean, 59, 73, 77, 108
  Malay, 89

Language instruction (continued)
Persian, 59
Polish, 28, 29
Portuguese, 73, 90
Romanian, 28, 29
Russian, 3, 28, 55, 73, 94, 105
Serbo-Croatian, 29
Spanish, 63, 73, 105
Swedish, 73
Tagalog, 108
Thai, 108
Urdu, 108
Language schools
East European languages, 28
English, 108
German, 67
Japanese, 53, 54, 55
Learning behaviors, 42
Lehman College, 112
Liberty University, 105
Libraries, 47, 71
Life Education Council, 30
Life Habits and Health Research Association, 68, 122
Lifetime Education Promotion Bill, 37
Literature
Children's, 13, 118
Japanese, 26, 29, 117
London School of Economics, 31, 69
London University, 51
Louisiana, 35, 80
Louisiana State University, 105

M, 62

Maine, 119
Makuhari High School, 64
Malaysia, 89
Management and Coordination Agency, 18, 29, 86
Manga, 62
Marriage, 16
Marriage Man Academy, 16
Marvel Comics, 87
Massachusetts, 4, 24, 72
Massachusetts Institute of Technology, 24, 60, 113
MBA Programs
Criticism of, 41
Darden School of Business, 41
Katz School of Business, 41
Univ. of Southern California, 41
McKendree College, 74
Meiji Gakuin University, 22, 112
Meiji University, 22, 60
Meikai University, 97
Meisei University, 51

Melon Nursery School, 36
Mennonite Committee, 115
Mexico, 60, 70, 106, 110
Micronesia, 85
Military training (Japanese), 36
Mills College, 16, 20, 118
Ministry of Education
  Absenteeism, 15
  Adult education, 28, 30, 37
  Control of teachers, 100
  Cram schools, 82
  Curriculum planning, 25, 45, 48, 74
  Demographics, 62
  Dress codes, 90
  Examinations, 55
  Flag and anthem, 12, 13, 35, 43, 56, 57, 71, 84, 103, 117, 121, 122
  Foreign institutions in Japan, 9, 93
  Foreign students, 38, 43, 50, 54, 96
  Handicapped students, 22, 122
  Illiteracy, 49
  Japan Academy, 26
  JET Program, 24, 39, 61, 80, 92
  Koreans, 52, 99
  Language schools, 53, 54
  Language training, 44, 49, 64, 67, 73, 99
  Preschools, 16, 44
  Research, 89
  Returnees, 6, 8, 23
  School furniture, 19, 90
  School lunches, 79
  School week, 94, 110, 122
  Science, 30
  Student rights, 91
  Teacher training, 44
  Textbooks, 73
  Universities, 20, 51, 70, 113
Ministry of Finance, 62, 65
Ministry of Foreign Affairs, 59, 67
Ministry of Health and Welfare, 12, 18, 46, 69, 77
Ministry of International Trade and Industry, 37, 97, 114
Ministry of Justice, 9, 16, 53, 54, 55
Ministry of Labor, 25, 94
Minnesota, 17, 37
Minnesota State University, 9, 65, 69, 119
Mississippi State University, 9
Missouri, 23
Montana, 63, 73
Mothers' and Children's Health and Welfare Association, 66
Mount St. Mary's College, 118
Mozart; W.A., 87
Myanmar, 55, 119

N, 70

Nada Junior High School, 31
Nagoya University, 41
Nagoya University of Economics, 51
Nagoya Women's Junior College of Commerce and Business, 26
Nambu Foundation, 60
Nara University of Education, 40, 58
National Agrarian University, 72
National Association of Elementary School Principals, 58
National Center for Children in Poverty, 122
National Center for University Entrance Examinations, 36
National Collegiate Athletic Association, 94
National Commission on Public Policy and Testing, 77
National Committee for Adoption, 35
National Council for Educational Reform, 9
National Defense Medical Academy, 69
National Diet Library, 71
National Examination for Medical Practitioners, 69
National flag and anthem (Japanese), 12, 13, 35, 43, 56, 57, 71, 84, 103, 117, 121, 122
National Institute for Justice, 26
National Institute of Health, 89
National Institute of Prejudice and Violence, 65
National Land Agency, 9
National Personnel Authority, 7
National Police Agency, 8
National Research Council, 67
National Spelling Bee, 92
National Standards for the Operation of Japanese I, 53
National University Continuing Education Association, 119
National University of Malaysia, 89
Nebraska, 63
NEC Corporation, 50
Nepal, 71, 104
Netherlands, 7, 104
New England Journal of Medicine, 13
New Jersey, 6, 8, 21, 73, 80, 82
New Life College, 2
New York, 1, 6, 8, 26, 61, 63, 75, 76, 80, 82
New York University, 96
New Zealand, 51, 107
Newspapers, 76
NHK Correspondence School, 72, 105
Nichinoken, 82
Nihon University, 11, 30, 61
Nikkeiren, 60
Nikkyoso, 68, 72, 84, 121
Nippon Electronics College, 54
Nissan Institute of Japanese Studies, 31, 69
Nisso Gakuin Institute of Russian, 28
North Carolina Agricultural & Technical State Univ, 65
North Toronto Collegiate Institute, 15
Northwestern University, 80
NTT, 65

O, 76

Oakland University, 51
OCCUR, 30
Ochanomizu University, 113
Ohio State University, 77
Ohio University, 9
Oklahoma State University, 105
Oratorical contests, 63, 87, 92, 96
Oregon, 63, 70, 86
Orient Foundation, 90
Osaka University, 49, 89
Osaka University of Foreign Studies, 59, 66
Otsuma Women's University, 42
Oxford University, 31, 32, 37, 41, 55, 58, 69, 78, 96

P, 79

Pacific Lutheran University, 11
Parent Teacher Association, 107, 113
Parents, 5, 7, 8, 16, 35, 39, 44, 49, 51, 58, 62, 66, 79, 87, 90, 95, 96, 101, 102, 113, 117, 122
Passe-Partout, 76
Peace Corps, 48
Pennsylvania, 57, 120
Peru, 72
Philippines, 55, 76, 119
Phillips University, 74
Physical education
  In China, 79
  In Japan, 2
  In U.S., 94
Poland, 41, 67, 81, 94, 108
Portland State University, 86
Portuguese Cultural Center, 90
Post College, 104
Prague School of Economics, 39
Preschools, 16, 34, 36, 44, 47, 89, 95, 107, 118
Prince Charles of England, 83
Princeton Review, 75
Princeton Review of Japan, 75
Princeton University, 50, 60, 105
Program of International Education Exchange, 99
Project on the Status of Women, 26
Provisional Education Council, 37
PTA, 77, 102, 112

Q, 84

Quayle: Dan, 84

R, 85

Racial issues, 57, 65, 102
Racism, 4
Radcliffe College, 105
Rakugo, 32
Reading
  Children's literature, 13, 118
  Comics, 19, 62, 87
  Speed reading, 50
Recording Industry Association of America, 113
Regis College, 7, 104
Rengo, 72
Rikkyo University, 16, 87
Ritsumeikan University, 36, 54
Romania, 94
Ruxon Inc., 62, 108

S, 88

Saigon University, 86, 115
Saitama Medical University, 64
Sake High School, 111
Salem College, 7, 52, 104
Sapporo Medical College, 69
Sarah Lawrence College, 118
Satellite Telecommunications Educational Programming, 63
Saudi Arabia, 110
Scholarships
  For Chinese refugees, 52
  For cultural exchange, 48
  For foreign students in Japan, 109
  For handicapped, 12
  For MBA, 64
  For Polish students, 81, 108
  For Portuguese studies, 90
  For refugees in Japan, 31
  For women, 90
  Fulbright, 41, 48, 123
  Oratorical contests, 63
School Education Law, 59
School of International Studies, 66
Science and Technology Agency, 53, 91, 114
Science and Technology Foundation of Japan, 24
Scripps College, 118
Seinan Gakuin University, 96
Seminar for High School Teachers of English, 95
Sexual discrimination, 68
Sheffield University, 31, 69
Shibuya Gakuen, 64
Shingaku Seminar, 36
Shippensburg University, 57
Shonan Institute of Technology, 54
Shukutoku University, 51

Singapore, 64
Smith College, 15
Societie des Agreges, 40
Soka Gakkai International, 95
Sophia University, 95
South Devon College of Arts and Technology, 116
South Korea, 12, 41, 53, 60, 88, 105, 120
South Korean Spiritual Culture Research Academy, 93
Southeast Community College, 105
Southern Illinois University, 9, 74
Space Science Research Institute, 30
Stanford University, 27, 38, 45, 80, 102, 114
State University of New York, 74
Strauss; Richard, 87
Student attitudes
  In Japan, 5, 34, 48, 58, 61, 100, 101, 122
  In U.S., 4, 5, 48, 61, 64, 77, 92, 100, 114, 120
Student behavior
  African-American, 39
  Alcohol, 23, 57, 58, 68, 82, 110, 111, 114, 121, 122
  Computer crime, 21, 97, 98
  Control of, 87, 117
  Delinquency, 8, 39, 54
  Drugs, 1, 27, 39, 45, 57, 68, 80, 116
  Female, 55
  Gambling, 116, 120
  Gangs, 1, 5, 70
  Homeless, 62, 80
  Kidnapping, 88, 104
  Murder, 5, 14, 27, 35, 45, 96, 111
  Music, 94, 113
  Personality disorders, 85, 104
  Political, 22
  Racism, 4
  Runaways, 8
  Scientific research, 33
  Sexual, 13, 26, 31, 36, 39, 80, 89, 96, 100, 111, 120
  Smoking, 6, 68, 82, 88, 91, 110, 122
  Suicide, 80, 94, 97, 123
  Theft, 62
  Truancy, 15, 31, 36, 85
  Vandalism, 91
  Violence, 5, 10, 14, 27, 60, 111
Student deaths, 14, 22, 27, 35, 37, 40, 58, 64, 69, 79, 80, 81, 94, 97, 121
Student health and safety, 6, 26, 36, 46, 67, 79, 111, 121, 122
Student rights, 42, 59, 79, 86, 88, 91, 97, 107, 120, 122
Student work and income, 17, 81, 94, 98
St. Catherine's College, 58, 78
St. Catherine's Women's College, 66
St. John's University, 26
St. Louis University, 105
St. Marianna University, 31
St. Maur International School, 91

Sugino College of Dressmaking, 119
Sunshine Kindergarten, 47
Surveys
  Adult education, 28, 107
  Child rearing, 82
  Cost of education, 22, 83, 84
  Demographics, 12, 18, 67, 86
  Dress codes, 90
  Foreign student attitudes, 123
  Koreans in Japan, 77
  Language instruction, 63
  National flag/anthem, 71, 84, 122
  Parents, 66
  School regulations, 91
  School week, 48, 94, 122
  Student attitudes, 5, 34, 48, 58, 92, 100, 101, 120, 122
  Student behavior, 8, 13, 15, 26, 31, 68, 82, 122
  Student health and safety, 26, 46
  Student rights, 100
  Student work and income, 17, 81, 98
  University requirements, 29
  University enrollments, 70
  University graduates, 5, 35, 49, 64, 96
Sweden, 85
Switzerland, 102

T, 101

Taiwan, 53, 113
Talk English Center, 108
Teachers
  Ecology, 103
  Evaluation of, 34
  Foreign in Japan, 7, 24, 32, 38, 39, 41, 74, 76, 80, 92, 102, 103, 123
  Improper behavior, 33, 83, 84, 91, 93, 100, 102, 103, 113
  In other countries, 115
  Japanese in other countries, 70
  Murder, 102
  Protests, 103, 104
  Sex education, 72
  Suicide, 10, 39, 91
  Theft, 83
  Training and qualifications, 4, 14, 23, 32, 44, 45, 52, 55, 64, 95
  Unions, 68, 72, 84, 103, 121
  Violence, 51, 61, 97, 100, 112
Technological Institute of Veracruz, 106

Technology
CD players, 81
Computers, 21, 24, 26, 86, 97, 98
Criticism of, 59, 86
For handicapped, 25, 110
Language labs, 25, 120
Library sciences, 71
Microfilm, 71
Satellite, 63
Television, 81, 104, 111, 119
Video, 26, 59, 81, 85, 118
Teen Court, 54
Teikyo University, 7, 17, 31, 52, 69, 104
Temple University, 9, 73, 74
Temple University in Texas, 65
Temporary Center Co., 60
Texas, 11, 63, 68, 73, 80
Texas A&M University, 9, 15, 93, 94, 105
Textbooks, 60, 73, 74, 105, 111
Thailand, 55
Theater arts, 32, 76, 91, 106
TOEFL, 74, 75, 93, 107
TOEIC, 108
Tokyo American Community College, 74
Tokyo College of Welfare, 66
Tokyo Federation of the Deaf, 108
Tokyo Gakugei University, 72
Tokyo Institute of Technology, 54
Tokyo International College, 81, 108
Tokyo Metropolitan Police Department, 108
Tokyo Metropolitan University, 84
Tokyo Office of Education, 109
Tokyo Teachers Union, 112
Tokyo University, 1, 6, 8, 22, 28, 38, 43, 49, 62, 76, 89, 107, 109
Tokyo University of Foreign Studies, 59
Tonen International Scholarship Foundation, 109
Tottori University, 110
Toyama University, 28
Toyota Motor Corp., 110
Toys, 53, 71, 110
Traditional Theater Training, 106
Tsukuba University, 14, 15, 30, 34, 35

U, 112

UNICEF, 66
Unida Kindergarten, 118
United Nations, 13, 17, 66

Universities
Accreditation, 74
Adult education, 28
Cost of, 21, 22, 27, 28, 43, 83, 84, 118
Curricula, 80
Enrollment, 20, 113
Entrance requirements, 29, 36
Faculty, 23, 34, 38
Foreign student populations, 43
Graduates, 3, 5, 7, 35, 54, 60, 65, 85, 89, 96, 110, 112, 123
Graduation speakers, 10, 14, 15, 72, 80, 85, 105
International relationships, 7
Language instruction, 28
MBA programs, 11
Research, 42, 50, 89, 116
University Entrance Exam Center, 55
University of California, 118
University of California at Berkeley, 27, 34, 45, 50
University of California at Davis, 11
University of California at Irvine, 50
University of California at Los Angeles, 92
University of California at San Diego, 50
University of California at San Francisco, 114
University of Colorado, 119
University of Delaware, 95
University of Illinois, 106
University of Kentucky, 80
University of Lowell, 105
University of Maine, 119
University of Massachusetts, 65, 105
University of Michigan, 92
University of Minnesota, 74
University of Nevada-Reno, 101
University of Northern Iowa, 95
University of Pennsylvania, 60, 103
University of Pittsburgh, 41
University of Rio Grande, 74
University of Rochester, 10
University of San Diego, 105
University of San Francisco, 17
University of South Carolina, 105
University of South Florida, 119
University of Southern California, 41
University of Southern Illinois, 57, 98
University of Strasburg, 72
University of Texas, 11, 47, 105
University of Texas-El Paso, 105
University of Tokyo, 67
University of Tsukuba, 73
University of Ulster, 64
University of Virginia, 41, 65
University of Washington, 63, 66
University of Wisconsin, 72

USA-Japan Committee for Promoting Trade Expansion, 9
U.S. Department of Education, 4, 27, 57
U.S. Department of Justice, 27
U.S. Department of Labor, 106
U.S. education
  Adult, 5
  Architecture, 8
  Athletics, 11
  Bilingual education, 82
  Censorship, 118
  Class size, 58
  Codes of conduct, 114
  Criticism of, 4, 30, 67, 78, 80, 87, 105, 106, 112
  Cross cultural training, 114
  Dress codes, 27, 42, 90
  Dropouts, 5, 11, 39, 87
  Funding of, 68, 73
  Health and safety, 76
  Language training, 63, 64
  Litigation, 23
  Mathematics, 67
  Medical, 96
  PTA, 77
  Religion, 23
  Scientific, 30
U.S. Federal Aviation Administration, 62
U.S. International University, 9, 37
U.S. National Academy of Sciences, 70
U.S. Supreme Court, 23
U.S.S.R., 3, 11, 28, 41
U.S.-Japan Educational Council, 6, 8

V, 115

Vassar College, 28
Vietnam, 31, 86, 115
Villanova University, 105
Virginia Polytechnic Institute, 92

W, 116

Wadachi Computer House, 26
Wagner; Richard, 87
Wake Forest University, 11
Waseda University, 2, 22, 28, 60, 67, 84, 116
Washington, 63, 64, 66, 73, 92, 112
Washington State Japanese Language Speech and Skit, 63
Wellesley College, 10, 15, 72, 85, 105
West Germany, 18, 19, 43, 50, 53, 79, 85
West Virginia, 7, 52, 73, 104
Westchester University, 74
Western Samoa, 107
Westmar College, 7, 17, 104

Wing International Language Institute, 108
Wisconsin, 73
Women, 4, 5, 10, 13, 15, 16, 20, 23, 26, 35, 47, 51, 65, 66, 68, 72, 78, 87, 88, 90, 93, 102, 109, 118
World Federation of the Deaf, 108
Worldwide Fund for Nature, 102
Wright: Frank Lloyd, 8, 116
Writing
  Children, 17
  Contests, 14, 41
  Exam compositions, 2
Wyoming, 73

X, 119

Y, 119

Yale University, 28, 60
YMCA, 71
You & I American College Preparatory School, 75
Youth for Understanding, 45, 113

Z, 121

Zaikai Nisei Gakuin, 52